

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

DATE: 11/23/60

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Bulet to Richmond, 9/21/60, and Richmond letter
to Bureau, 11/2/60.

On November 10, 1960, the Richmond News Leader, a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, carried an article captioned "American Bar Asks Communism Course Setup", which related that in connection with the proposal by Richmond attorney LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., of Richmond, Virginia, before the American Bar Association during August 1960, to establish courses of study of communism in high schools and colleges in the United States. ABA had appointed a special committee to consult with school officials in various sections of the United States to get their reactions to this proposal.

Mr. POWELL's proposal recommends courses on "history, aims and methods of communism" as a regular part of the school curriculum.

Meanwhile the Richmond, Virginia, School Board, of which Mr. POWELL is chairman, is according to the article planning ".....a pilot course on communism next February in one or more city high schools."

OBSERVATION:

Not notwithstanding the patriotic motives and high purpose of Mr. POWELL's proposal and the desirability of having more people acquainted with the aims, purposes and methods of communism, it appears likely that such a course will become a highly controversial issue. Even though presented in a most objective manner, parents and citizens groups may mistakenly

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EX-102

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CRIME RESEARCH
D 11-18

SAC, Cincinnati (80-621)

11-29-60

Director, FBI

REC-92

94-1-369-1453
[redacted]
**CHAIRMAN, FAMILY LAW SECTION
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)**

Reurlet 11/15/60.

In the above referenced letter you stated that you mentioned to [redacted] that the Director spoke before the Criminal Law Section of the ABA in August 1958, etc. I wish to point out to you that this address captioned "The Law and the Layman" was before the Judicial Administration Section of the ABA and not before the Criminal Law Section.

For your information, the Family Law Section is an organization which originally split from the Criminal Law Section and [redacted] suggestion of a combined meeting of the Criminal Law Section and the Family Law Section at St. Louis indicates that he does not understand or sympathize with the original motivation for the formation of the Family Law Section as a separate entity apart from the Criminal Law Section. Likewise, [redacted] is in error concerning the views of General Decker, Chairman of the Criminal Law Section, in so far as the FBI is concerned. Decker is a strong supporter of Bureau views and is a close personal contact of the FBI liaison representative of the ABA, Inspector H. L. Edwards.

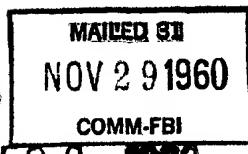
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The Bureau sees no need for you to contact Isaac again on ABA matters at present.

TDW:meh

(4)

NOTE: Based on memorandum J. F. Malone to Mr. Mohr, dated 11/25/60, Re: [redacted] Chairman, Family Law Section, American Bar Association (ABA).
HLE:meh



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MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

JFM

Jan Mohr

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11/15/60
(ATTENTION: TRAINING AND INSPECTION DIVISION)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (80-621) R ✓

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] 041 A.A. ✓
CHAIRMAN, FAMILY LAW SECTION
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)

Rebulet 10/17/60, concerning [REDACTED] new Chairman b6
of the Family Law Section. b7C

SENIOR RESIDENT AGENT
SAC and SRA [REDACTED] visited [REDACTED] at Columbus, Ohio, November 7, 1960. These observations resulted:

1. [REDACTED] cordial, friendly, reserved, apparently fair-minded.

2. He is greatly surprised concerning the volume of work coming his way as Chairman of the Family Law Section. He observed there are about ten committees under this section dealing with specific aspects of family law matters, including divorce, juvenile offenders, etc., etc.

a.) Requires ten to fifteen letters be acknowledged weekly with no secretarial or other help provided by ABA.

b.) Certain committee heads are so enthusiastic that they want to pick up the ball and run with it without being too certain of what is already being done in that area, the divergence of views, or aspects of over-all coordination.

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1 - Cincinnati

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(3)

let 11/28/60
memo 11/30/60
U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

CI 80-621

3. [] views his responsibilities as:

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a.) To keep the committees functioning.

b.) Restrain them from precipitate action.

c.) Get the committees to issue a series of "White Papers" specifying as to each committee phase, what has been done generally, nationwide, what is being done, what are the pro's and con's of expressions.

d.) If the White Papers can be issued this year, then perhaps subsequent chairmen of the Family Law Section in later years can go forward by additional steps and techniques.

e.) Convince the committee chairmen that problems have existed for many years and all cannot be solved within a few months or even during this year of Family Law Section activity, but each must be considered in due course after careful thought and analysis over a period of many years.

4. [] expressed high regard for Inspector H. L. EDWARDS, and emphasized that favorable liaison exists through EDWARDS, specifying that EDWARDS is invited to all meetings, regional or otherwise, of the Family Law Section or any branch thereof. SAC pointed out to [] that it would be very desirable for EDWARDS to serve on the Juvenile Law and Procedure Committee.

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5. [] did not commit himself concerning any precise view on juvenile matters. He merely observed there are many different views running from extremes of no disciplinary action against youngsters all the way through to extreme punitive measures. He suggested that some individuals are rather adamant in expressing and advocating their own views with little tolerance for the views of their associates or others interested in the juvenile field.

CI 80-621

6. [redacted] stated he would like very much to have Director HOOVER speak at the meeting of the Family Law Section in St. Louis at the ABA Meeting in 1961, but he realizes this might be difficult to arrange because of many demands on the Director's time. I mentioned to [redacted] that the Director spoke before the Criminal Law Section of the ABA in Los Angeles in August, 1958, and as a result certain judges constituting the Advisory Council of Judges of the American Parole and Probation Association, thereafter publicly criticized Director HOOVER without first checking the record as to what Mr. HOOVER had said, and that this was an extremely distasteful situation, indicating that any speaker before an ABA group could be publicly blasted and criticized for saying things which he did not say. [redacted] agreed that this 1958 situation was unfair, and not in line with the spirit of justice.

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He suggested the possibility exists of a combined meeting of the Criminal Law Section and the Family Law Section at the ABA Meeting at St. Louis. This is not definite but appears to be in the making. [redacted] expressed the view that an individual named DECKER of the Judge Advocate General's Office, Army, is the new Chairman of the Criminal Law Section, and it is [redacted] belief that the views of DECKER are not in harmony with those of the Director. He did not elaborate.

7. [redacted] did not attend the Regional Meeting at Houston, November 9-12, 1960. He stated there will be a Regional Meeting in Indianapolis in the spring of 1961, and this will be an important meeting and he would consider it a smart liaison move and desirable for Inspector H. L. EDWARDS to attend.

8. Concerning the Bureau's authority to develop [redacted]

[redacted] appears to be simply a busy attorney with outward appearances of friendliness.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/25/60

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

**CHAIRMAN, FAMILY LAW SECTION
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)**

By letter from the SAC at Cincinnati 11/15/60, SAC Mason reported visit he had with Chairman of the ABA Family Law Section, [REDACTED] at Columbus, Ohio, 11/7/60. He reported [REDACTED] as being cordial and apparently fair minded. He told Mason he would like very much to have the Director speak at the Family Law Section program in St. Louis during the 1961 ABA Annual Meeting but realizes the heavy demands on the Director's time. [REDACTED] was told by Mason of the action of the Advisory Council of Judges following the Director's talk at Los Angeles in 1958. (SAC Mason erroneously told [REDACTED] this talk was before the Criminal Law Section meeting whereas it was an address before the Law and Layman program). [REDACTED] told Mason he agreed this action against the Director was unfair and unjust.

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[REDACTED] also told SAC Mason the possibility exists of a combined meeting of the Criminal Law Section and Family Law Section at St. Louis and such appears to be in the making. He mentioned that the present Chairman of the Criminal Law Section, General Decker, in his belief, holds views not in harmony with those of the Director but did not elaborate.

[REDACTED] certainly seems to be off base on both of these counts. In the first place, the Family Law Section began about a year ago as a new separate section because of the feeling that matters which it covers (divorces, separations, adoption, juvenile delinquency) had been in the Criminal Law Section and would not appear to belong there. Secondly, Edwards is well acquainted with General Decker and knows from Decker's numerous statements that he is in the Director's corner so far as concerns the Director's views on criminal law matters. He is particularly in favor of more realistic, tougher treatment of youthful criminals and in fact all criminals.

In reference to Cincinnati letter, Mason set forth that "concerning the Bureau's authority to develop [REDACTED] as an SAC Contact, we see no prospect at the time because we refuse to offer as prospective SAC Contacts any person who has not made extraordinary and major contributions to the Bureau." The Director marked this paragraph with a question mark.

HLE:meh
(2)
Enclosure

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Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: [redacted]

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It should be noted that in the Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part 2, Section 6 L, captioned SAC Contacts, sub section 1, reads "SAC Contacts are defined as persons who, because of their positions, can and do render extraordinary services, or provide unusually and highly valuable assistance to the FBI upon the request of the SAC. " Based on this, Mason is correct in his conclusions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to SAC Mason be approved setting him straight on the matters referred to herein.

JFM ✓ *JFM* *JFM*
JFM *1/29*
OK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Pay
Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Butte

SUBJECT: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE
TRIAL JUDGES, 8/29/60-9/2/60,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE: 11/14/60

Mr. Johnson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. J. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

On 11/10/60 JAMES T. SHEA, Judge, Seventeenth Judicial District, Valley County, Glasgow, Montana, advised he attended the National Conference of State Trial Judges at Washington, D.C. from 8/29/60 to 9/2/60 and at the conference was amazed to hear some of the opinions of various state judges concerning the sentencing and handling of defendants in certain matters. He said he was also amazed to learn some of the judges were of the opinion that the Director was trying to dictate to the state judges concerning the sentences defendants should receive. SHEA mentioned that some of the judges believed the Director feels all persons convicted should receive heavy sentences.

Judge SHEA furnished SA [redacted] with a copy of a letter which he has sent to all judges in the State of Montana, which is Judge SHEA's report on the conference. The information referred to above can be found on the bottom of page seven and the top of page eight of the letter written by Judge SHEA.

Since captioned meeting took place over two months ago, it is assumed the Bureau has received similar information through its sources.

No action in regard to this matter is being taken by the Butte Office, UACB.

Enclosure: To Bureau

One copy of Judge Shea's undated report on National Conference of State Trial Judges

2-Bureau (Enc.) (AM)

1-Butte

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EX-105

REC-37

94-1-361-1455

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ENCLOSURE

JULY 13 1960

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To The Honorable James T. Harrison
Chief Justice, Montana Supreme Court
Helena, Montana

and

REPORT ON NATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF
STATE TRIAL JUDGES

To The Honorable C. B. Elwell
President, Montana Judges' Association
Havre, Montana

It was an honor and a privilege to be accorded an opportunity of attending the National Conference of Trial Judges held in Washington, D. C. on August 27 and 28, 1960, preceding the main meeting of the American Bar Association, whose program extended from August 29 to September 2, 1960.

The National Conference of State Trial Judges was held in the Mayflower Hotel in the National Capitol and was the third such annual conference of trial judges. The first conference, as many of you recall, was held in August of 1958, at Los Angeles, California. Not a great deal was accomplished at the Los Angeles meeting for it was the organizational meeting of national trial judges.

The idea of creating such a conference and association of trial judges throughout the United States was the brain child of The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. As the good judge remarked at the first organizational meeting of the conference, or some might call it an association, the learned Associate Justice facetiously remarked: "If the conference is a success, I will take full credit; if it is not, I will blame the failure on the office help."

It is not my intention in this report to be unduly lengthy nor to take up the time of the Montana Association of Judges by attempting to here relate all things which took place within the conference. It would be impossible to do so in any event.

The conference was divided into three principal sections. Of course, side issues crept into the hearings on and during each of the three sections,

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and we will try to mention a few as we proceed.

The First section of the National Conference of Trial Judges had to do with:

COURT CONGESTION: AN ANALYSIS OF CAUSES
AND PROBLEMS

The Second section had to do with:

COURT CONGESTION: SOLUTIONS AND REMEDIES
and

The Third section had to do with:

SENTENCING AND PROBATION

The First section was presided over by The Honorable Paul C. Reardon, Chief Justice, Superior Court of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts, and Chairman of the National Conference of State Trial Judges.

The Second section was presided over by The Honorable J. H. Starley, Judge of the District Court, Pecos, Texas, and First Vice Chairman of the National Conference of State Trial Judges, and

The Third section of the conference was presided over by The Honorable Miles F. McDonald, Justice, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, New York. He is likewise the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Probation and Parole Association.

The conference was well attended with judges attending from Oregon, California and various other states in the Union, but principally from the mid-west and eastern seaboard states. To me it appeared that the judges in large communities of the nation such as Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, Boston, Miami and other places really have a problem in connection with court congestion, and some of the outstanding trial judges of the United States addressed the conference on the subject of court congestion, its causes and problems. In many instances it appeared to me that congestion was caused

to a great extent [redacted] the filing of numerous actions [redacted] which were not followed up by counsel instituting such actions. Personal injury and damage suits growing out of automobile collisions seemed to occupy a great deal of the time of trial judges in the large metropolitan areas, and no doubt many of the law suits are filed in the hopes of forcing some kind of a settlement and in others the filing of cases involves "trial balloons" to determine what might develop after the institution of an action.

The Second section concerning court congestion and solutions and remedies was vastly more interesting than that which took place concerning the First section. Here it appeared to me that one of the great factors in solving the problems of court congestion and the solution of that condition was the sound exercise by trial judges of pre-trial conferences. Many procedures are adopted toward forcing these pre-trial conferences, and presiding judges, in the conduct of court business in large centers, assign pre-trial conferences of various cases to various judges.

In attendance at this section of the conference were various eminent trial judges, including Judge Reardon, whose name was previously mentioned, and The Honorable Frank Fitzgerald, Executive Judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne County, at Detroit, Michigan. Apparently, one of Judge Fitzgerald's duties was the assigning of court cases for trial and cases for pre-trial conferences, and from what I gathered, where the pre-trial conference system was used, it did a great deal to avoid the problem of congestion.

As you recall, at one time Montana had a pre-trial conference law, but in a few instances, due to its abuse and the improper application of its functions, it was repealed by the legislature.

From what I heard at this conference, I am thoroughly convinced that we should again have the pre-trial conference law among our statutes. A judge in many instances with the right of pre-trial conference, can eliminate

from a trial the necessity of taking many hours of work now required by attorneys to prove the existence of certain facts, where such facts are denied in an answer. In many instances, the denials of essential facts are inserted in a pleading to make it difficult for opposition counsel, and also in the hope that opposition counsel will be unable to prove, in a proper manner, the existence of certain facts. For instance, where a plaintiff alleges a defendant is a foreign corporation, and the fact of the corporate existence is denied, certain proof is required to establish that fact. All persons to the litigation know that the litigant is a foreign corporation and why not force an admission of that fact by pre-trial rather than take up the time of a court and jury proving the existence of a foreign corporation as the law requires. Many things of similar import as the above example could be ironed out at a pre-trial conference.

Another feature of the solutions and remedies involving court congestion in various places was the statutory creation of what is known as auditors courts. In many places it has been difficult to obtain increases in the number of judges required to take care of the court business. Perhaps statutory inhibitions prohibited the increase of additional judges. But in any event, to circumvent the situation existing as to insufficient trial judges, the system of creating auditors courts was inaugurated.

As reported at the conference, these auditors courts consisted of three members of the bar. In some instances the auditors courts were selected by conferences had with the trial judges, members of the bar of the community and perhaps a lay member or more of society. The auditors finally selected to preside were attorneys of outstanding ability as trial lawyers and members of the profession well learned in the law. Those auditors heard cases and had all the powers of a trial judge in their community. Cases were tried without the aid of juries. The jurisdiction of the auditors courts extended over various cases, the character of which I did not obtain, but which permitted the trial

of the actions without juries.

In one circuit in an eastern state, it cost the commonwealth some 750 thousand dollars for the use of auditors and to pay court expense for one year in the particular circuit; yet it was felt a vast saving was made in the use of auditors courts rather than if additional judgeships had been created. The attorneys presiding in the auditors court received per diem pay, and while I did not hear the amount received by each, still it was a most liberal payment so that the attorneys presiding in the auditors court could afford to leave their private practice to preside in such a court when called upon to do so.

During the hearing in this section it was pointed out in a document prepared by Honorable Andrew W. Parnell, nationally known author and special lecturer and a Circuit Judge at Appleton, Wisconsin, and prepared for the 1959 Wisconsin Lawyers' Seminars. Here the learned Judge stated:

"Court procedure is undergoing a slow but marked change.

Attorneys who by their industry and learning secure for their clients an expeditious and desirable end to litigation are much more likely to be successful than those who expect to win through courtroom oratory. If properly employed, pre-trial procedure may be a great step in advance and in the disposition of litigation, and to that end the bench and bar should heartily co-operate."

Here it was also emphasized in the hopes of disposing of jury cases with the best, most direct and most expedient and time-saving techniques which could be devised and employed was to permit the trial court to make the preliminary statement before the voir dire and to permit the court to conduct the voir dire. Also it was here brought up and criticism made of the calling of the defendant as an adverse witness at the opening of plaintiff's case. Such procedure in many instances unnecessarily involves the time of a court

and jury, depending on the nature of the examination. As is well known when a defendant is called as an adverse witness for cross examination, the plaintiff, with some courts, is accorded the right to examine the witness. Then when the defendant is placed upon the stand in his own behalf during the presentation of his side of the case, the plaintiff cross examines such defendant for a second time and there is a vast duplication of testimony.

While in many individual cases I have permitted, as the law requires, the right of plaintiff to call defendant for cross examination, I have never allowed the defendant to ask any questions by virtue of what was brought out on the cross examination. I have always advised counsel for the defendant that his right of cross examination will take place after the defendant testifies in his own behalf. This I believe to be the correct procedure and avoids duplication of testimony.

Here it was also pointed out that in many instances the practice of calling witnesses under the statute for cross examination is a highly dangerous one. In many cases defendants have been called who made splendid witnesses, didn't say anything more than they had to, made good impressions on the jury and their testimony and appearance prevailed throughout the rest of the trial to the advantage of the individual called for cross examination under the statute.

In any event, all such had a great deal to do with the avoidance of unnecessary work during the trial of a case in providing suggestions for solutions and remedies for court congestion and for the disposition of cases with dispatch.

During the discussions had on the Third section of the program covering sentencing and probation, the conference was addressed by Mr. Irving W. Halpern, Chief Probation Officer, Court of General Sessions of the City of New York as well as by some judges covering the questions of "Criteria In Sentencing", "Mandatory Aspects of Sentencing" and "Probation On Return To The Community Without Supervision". The addresses on these questions

were by eminent jurists of the nation. However, it must be recalled in many of the great metropolitan areas the courts are assisted by parole supervisors with gigantic setups and office facilities, help, and so forth, and which involve conditions that are not extant in the State of Montana or states similarly situated. I was not too much impressed with the questions under this heading, for while Montana has its problems they are not, as a rule, of the vicious character which prevail in the large metropolitan areas.

One of the outstanding features, however, of this section was the thought which prevailed by virtue of what was stated in the addresses, that sentences are too severe. Now, not knowing the laws of eastern communities relative to the sentencing of law violators, it might be that the thoughts expressed at the conference of sentencing being too severe could have been meritorious. We do know that in some places a person convicted of crime, depending on its nature, can be sentenced to a penitentiary with no hope of parole. We have no such statute in Montana. Therefore, it was difficult to try and draw a line between states with such laws and our own State of Montana which does not have laws of a similar nature.

Concerning this feature of sentences being too severe, I was more or less amazed at the open statements of some judges to the effect they did not hesitate to grant paroles or to inflict light sentences in certain cases. For instance, in the field of narcotics, one judge openly stated the imposition of judgments in many of such cases were entirely too severe and he had no objection to parole. However, if I understood the gentleman correctly, he took occasion to see to it that the addict was treated to remove the habit.

Other judges severely criticized J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and one Anslinger (?) who occupies a similar position as Mr. Hoover but with a bureau involving narcotics. These gentlemen were criticized because it was felt that both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Anslinger wanted

to give all persons convicted of crime severe sentences, and it occurred to me that these judges thought that both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Anslinger were trying to dictate to judges what they should do in the matter of imposition of judgments involving cases, many of which came on for investigation through their departments.

CONCLUSION

During the course of the conference it was made plain that it is the ultimate object of the National Conference of Trial Judges to make it a live, energetic and dynamic organization to ease the problems of trial judges throughout the nation and to improve their lot generally. They have in mind a program, among other things, which has to do with salaries of trial judges, retirement benefits, widow's pensions and expense money over and above salaries to take care of the needs of trial judges, and it was felt that with a strong national organization behind such a program that all would enure to the benefit of trial judges throughout the United States. And, to make the National Conference a strong one, it was hoped that all trial judges throughout the country would enroll and become members of the National Conference.

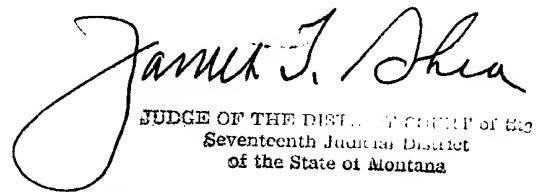
Here I might say the only qualification of any trial judge for membership in the National Conference is that he be a trial judge, that he be a member of the American Bar Association in good standing. No other qualifications are required and there are not any annual dues. Personally, it would be a pleasure and of great gratification to me if this Association of ours went on record as having each member enroll in the National Conference. If this Association would go on record as having each of its members wishing to join the National Conference and will let me know, I will be glad to submit all names and have all such members enrolled as members of the National Conference. We do know that there is strength in numbers and the more who could attend these conferences the stronger it would be and become.

During the conference judges present were more than pleased when The Honorable Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States paid an unexpected visit. As you will recall, the good Judge was the father of creating the National Conference of State Trial Judges and he dropped in to pay his respects and to ascertain just how his "brain child" was coming along.

During the last day of the conference, it heard addresses by various eminent judges involved in the section on judicial administration.

The conference closed on the night of the annual dinner in honor of the judiciary of the United States held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, and we had the honor of hearing The Right Honorable Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls of London, England.

All in all, the conference, I thought, was most successful and, above all, most enjoyable.



JAMES J. SHEA

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the
Seventeenth Judicial District
of the State of Montana

Montana

RA

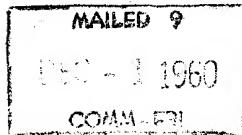
November 30, 1960

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[Redacted]
Director of Activities
American Bar Association
1155 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear [Redacted]

It is a pleasure to enclose my manuscript
entitled "Jurisdictional Scope of the FBI" for publication in
the February, 1961, issue of "Student Lawyer Journal." I
shall have the second article in this series, dealing with the
administration and organization of the FBI, in your hands prior
to February 1, 1961. I am indeed glad to be of assistance
in this matter.



Sincerely yours,

Edgar H. Miller

APPROVED BY
JAMES J. HIBSTON
11/28/60

REC-38

74-1-364-1456

Enclosure

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo captioned "American Bar Association, Series of Articles for publication in 'Student Lawyer Journal'" dated 11-22-60.

BS:jag (7)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
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DeLoach _____
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McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____

ENCLOSURE

62 DEC 20 1960
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

November 29, 1960

JURISDICTIONAL SCOPE OF THE FBI

by

**John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was established in 1908 as the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The FBI's investigative responsibilities fall into two main categories: (1) general investigations, mainly criminal in nature, and (2) domestic intelligence operations, including the investigation of espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters.

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FBI
Nov 30 5 37 PM '60

The FBI is a fact-finding and fact-reporting agency which neither evaluates the results of its investigations nor makes recommendations as to prosecutive action. All prosecutive decisions and prosecutive action in cases investigated by the FBI are the responsibility of United States Attorneys and Department of Justice officials.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingraham _____
Andy _____

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MAIL ROOM

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94-1-369-11
ENCLOSURE

Today, the FBI has jurisdiction over more than 160 investigative matters, ranging from crimes on the high seas to extortion, from bank robbery to espionage, from sabotage to fraud against the Government. The FBI initiates an investigation in a criminal matter only when it receives an allegation which, if true, indicates that a Federal law within its jurisdiction has been violated.

The FBI's jurisdiction is derived from three sources: (1) directives issued by the President, (2) legislation enacted by Congress, and (3) orders of the Attorney General. Special Agents of the FBI are charged with investigating violations of Federal statutes, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon them by Federal law. The FBI does not have authority to conduct investigations concerning violations of laws which are not within its jurisdiction.

Among the more prominent types of violations of Federal law over which the FBI has primary jurisdiction are: *

Antitrust - Investigations of monopolies and alleged combinations and agreements in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce.

*(Pamphlet "The FBI and Local Law Enforcement")

Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer - The assaulting or killing of any one of a specified group of Federal officers who are engaged in their regular duties or who are killed or assaulted as a result of their regular duties.

Bank Robbery and Embezzlement - The robbery or burglary of, or larceny from, any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, a bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a bank organized or operated under laws of the United States, a Federal Savings and Loan Association, an institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or a Federal Credit Union is an offense within the FBI's jurisdiction. The embezzlement or misapplication of funds by an officer or employee and the false entry in the books or records of one of the above are also violations.

Bribery - It is a violation for any person to offer or give a bribe to an employee or agent of the United States--as well as for such employee or agent to solicit or accept a bribe--in an effort to influence his official action.

Civil Rights - Depriving a person of Federally secured rights and privileges granted by the Constitution and the

laws of the United States. In addition, the Civil Rights Act of 1960 prohibits (1) interference with or obstruction of any Federal Court order, (2) interstate flight to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement for willful attempts or actual damage to specified types of facilities by fire or explosion, (3) interstate transportation of any explosive with the knowledge or intent that it will be used to damage or destroy property for purposes of interfering with its use for educational, religious, charitable, residential, business or civic objectives, and (4) use of the mails, telephone, telegraph or other instrument of commerce to convey a threat to damage or destroy specified types of facilities.

Crimes on the High Seas - Numerous offenses committed on American vessels on bodies of water outside the jurisdiction of any particular state are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Crimes on Indian and Government Reservations
Numerous aggravated offenses which occur on Indian and Government reservations are within the scope of the FBI's jurisdiction.

Desertion from the Armed Forces - Upon the request of the respective branches of the Armed Forces in Washington, D. C., the FBI will assist in locating deserters.

Election Laws - The purchasing or selling of votes, as well as the conspiring to deprive a person of his right to vote or to have his vote counted as cast, in an election involving candidates for Federal office is a violation within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Escape and Rescue - The escape or attempted escape of a person in lawful Federal custody after arrest or conviction for a Federal offense. Aiding, assisting or rescuing a person in lawful Federal custody--or voluntarily or negligently allowing such a person to escape--also is an offense within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Extortion - Threats to kill, kidnap or injure a person or his property, as well as demands for ransom for the release of a kidnaped person, which are sent through the mails or transmitted interstate by any means whatsoever are violations within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Falsely Claiming Citizenship - The false representation by a person that he is a United States citizen.

Fraud Against the Government - Violations of
this type frequently involve false statements or false claims
made to the Government or made in connection with matters within
the Government's jurisdiction. In many instances, they arise from
Federal procurement contracts for supplies and services. They
also may stem from conflicts of interest on the part of Federal
employees.

Fugitive Felon Act - Investigations to locate
persons who have fled across state lines to avoid prosecution,
custody or confinement for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery,
mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion
accompanied by threats of violence, arson when punishable as
a felony and attempts to commit any of these offenses. The Act
also prohibits interstate flight to avoid giving testimony in any
criminal proceeding involving the commission of an offense
punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Impersonation - Persons who falsely represent
themselves as employees of the United States Government and act
as such--as well as persons who, within the United States, fraudulently
impersonate foreign officials duly accredited to the United States.

Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices,
Lottery Tickets, Obscene Matter, Stolen Goods, Stolen Motor
Vehicles, and Aircraft, and Stolen Property - The FBI's
jurisdiction in investigating these matters is carefully defined
in accordance with Federal statutory provisions.

Involuntary Servitude and Slavery - The
holding of a person in a state of compulsory service against his
will for any reason except as punishment for a crime of which he
has been convicted.

Kidnaping - Unlawful abduction of a person, his
transportation across a state line, and his detention for ransom,
reward, or otherwise. In the absence of evidence of interstate
transportation, the FBI's investigative jurisdiction begins 24 hours
after the abduction. Kidnap cases, often involving defenseless
children, are among the most heinous crimes confronting the
law enforcement profession.

Selective Service Act - Violations such as failure
or refusal to register, failure to keep the local draft board advised
of changes of address or status, failure to report for physical
examination or induction, and failure to carry certificates of registration
and notices of classification are within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Stowaways on Vessels or Aircraft - Investigations

pertaining to stowing away on vessels or aircraft entering or leaving the United States or on any commercial scheduled air lines flying interstate.

Theft From Interstate Shipment - The theft

or embezzlement of any goods or chattels from a shipment moving in interstate or foreign commerce, or the receipt of possession of any such stolen article with knowledge of its stolen character is a violation within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The breaking of a seal or lock of any aircraft, wagon, railroad car, motor truck, vessel or other vehicle containing an interstate shipment with intent to commit larceny therein is a specific violation, as is the entering of any such conveyance with intent to commit larceny therein.

Theft of Government Property - Theft, embezzlement

~~or~~ robbery of Government property are violations of Federal law, as is the receipt of such property with knowledge that it was stolen. The illegal possession of Government property also is a violation.

Train Wrecking - Willfully derailing, disabling or wrecking any train--or part thereof--which is in interstate or foreign commerce, or attempts to commit such acts are Federal violations within the FBI's jurisdiction.

White Slave Traffic Act - The interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes.

The above list is not all-inclusive; however, it is illustrative of the more than 160 investigative matters, based upon specific Federal statutes, which are within the jurisdiction of the FBI. Such matters as counterfeiting, income tax violations, and illegal trafficking in drugs and alcoholic beverages are within the jurisdiction of other Federal investigative agencies. The responsibilities of the FBI are carefully defined, and matters which receive its investigative attention are based upon Federal law.

After gathering facts concerning an alleged violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI, Special Agents present them to the appropriate United States Attorney. From the information presented, he will decide whether there has, in fact, been a violation of Federal law, and whether prosecution is warranted.

A Special Agent of the FBI is impartial in presenting matters to the United States Attorney.

The FBI's jurisdiction in the field of domestic intelligence stems from a Presidential Directive, issued September 6, 1939, naming the FBI as the civilian intelligence agency primarily responsible for protecting the Nation's internal security. Since that date, it has been the FBI's duty to (1) investigate espionage, sabotage, subversion and related matters within the United States, and (2) correlate all information relating to America's internal security and disseminate this data to interested Federal agencies. These activities are strictly internal in scope. The FBI is not responsible for conducting investigations or carrying out intelligence assignments in other countries.

The FBI's investigations of foreign intelligence activities within the United States are designed to (1) identify persons engaged in espionage against this country, (2) gather and disseminate information regarding their operations and objectives, (3) disrupt

their activities and prevent the acquisition of strategic intelligence data, and (4) obtain legal evidence of violations of Federal laws.*

The United States remains a principal target for the espionage operations of Soviet and satellite intelligence agents. Intelligence information gathered and disseminated by the FBI has led to diplomatic protests, persona non grata declarations and refusals of visa applications.

Although the FBI does not investigate violations of State or local laws, on many occasions the FBI and local authorities have joint jurisdiction over criminal acts. In these instances, the FBI cooperates as closely as possible with the local authorities concerned; and if a determination is made that the accused are to be prosecuted in state court, rather than Federal court, the evidence which the FBI has gathered is made fully available.

During the course of its investigative operations, the FBI is in daily contact with individuals from all walks of life, including confidential informants, sources of information, complainants, victims in criminal cases and the like. As a result, the FBI obtains a tremendous reservoir of data relating to criminal activities. The information developed is not always of significance to the investigative

* (1960 Annual Report)

jurisdiction of the FBI. When such information is pertinent to other law enforcement agencies, the FBI promptly furnishes it to the particular agency having investigative authority to act on the information.

In disseminating criminal intelligence data to other law enforcement agencies--Federal, state and local-- the FBI makes no attempt to evaluate the information it passes along. The identity of any person furnishing information is protected upon request. The FBI does not "follow up" to determine what investigative action the local agency has taken with regard to alleged violations. Such action would be inconsistent with the FBI's authority, and it would place the FBI in the role of a "watchdog" or supervising agency over local agencies. No Federal law enforcement agency is or should be empowered to supervise or check on our local law enforcement agencies.

The FBI respects the sovereignty of local law enforcement and has always opposed widespread expansion of Federal jurisdiction. The FBI has been vigorous and unwavering in its opposition to the establishment of any agency which might serve as the precedent for a "national police" and thus has refrained from injecting itself into local matters.

Although the FBI does not participate in the active investigation of violations of local laws, it does offer every assistance, consistent with its prescribed responsibilities, through its cooperative services. The FBI's cooperative services, rendered free of charge, are available to municipal, county and state authorities throughout the Nation. They include (1) scientific examinations of evidence in criminal cases, (2) comparisons and identifications of fingerprints, (3) police training assistance, and (4) the exchange of information in matters of mutual interest.

The most effective weapon against crime is cooperation. No police agency is so big or so small that it does not need the assistance of another. Cooperation among the various police agencies--the backbone of effective law enforcement--is a working reality, and if the American people will give unswerving support and assistance, great progress can and will be made in the fight against all types of crime.

(Pamphlet "Cooperation, The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement)

UNITED STATES GO

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

FROM : H. L. Edwards

DATE: December 20, 1960

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR FOR TWO KOREANS
 JUDGE KIM DOOHYUN
 PROSECUTOR [REDACTED]

6n

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Candy _____

At the request of [REDACTED] Director of the American Bar Association, Washington, D. C., a special tour of the FBI has been arranged for two members of the Korean Bar who are here in this country under the State Department Exchange Program. They expressly requested a tour of the FBI because of their interest in law enforcement. These two individuals are Judge Kim Doohyun and Prosecutor [REDACTED] Indices have been checked and no identifiable information located.

The tour is scheduled for 2:15 P. M., Tuesday, December 20, 1960. These men will come to the office of Inspector H. L. Edwards, Room 5256. Mr. Stapleton of the Tour Section has arranged for Special Agent Supervisor Fred Fox of the Domestic Intelligence Division to conduct this tour.

ACTION:

Information.

1 - W. H. Stapleton, Tour Section
 1 - F. F. Fox, Room 1243
 HLE:hcv
 (4)

001 REC-42 6-369-1459

12 DEC 21 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

57 DEC 27 1960

December 19, 1960

PLAIN TEXT

REG-92 TELETYPE
94-1-369-1458

URGENT

TO SAC CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, INFORMATION CONCERNING. REURTEL
DECEMBER SIXTEEN. YOU SHOULD ADVISE GEORGE MILLER THAT
CHANGES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROCEDURES PRECLUDE
COMPARISON WITH SOME OF CRIME DATA IN MY NINETEEN FIFTY-EIGHT
SPEECH BEFORE THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION IN LOS ANGELES.
QUOTATIONS ONE AND TWO, "IN THE POSTWAR YEARS...SPIRALING
POPULATION," SUGGEST FOLLOWING: "THE YEAR NINETEEN FIFTY-
NINE REGISTERED A RECORD VOLUME OF ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION
SERIOUS CRIMES, SIXTY-NINE PER CENT MORE CRIME THAN NINETEEN
FIFTY AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHT PER CENT OVER NINETEEN
FORTY. CRIME CONTINUED TO OUTPACE POPULATION GROWTH FOUR
TO ONE." QUOTATION THREE, NO CHANGE RE COST OF CRIME. QUOTATION
FOUR, NO CHANGE EXCEPT, "CRIME COSTS US NINE DOLLARS."

QUOTATION FIVE, "IN NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE, PERSONS...REPRESENTED

5 DECEMBER 1960
Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingrain
Gandy

50 PER CENT...LARCENY." QUOTATION SIX, PERCENTAGE SHOULD
NOTE: SAC, Chicago, by teletype 12-16-60 advised George Miller, Assistant to
Director, Public Relations, ABA, indicated he was revising ABA publication "Law
Day Speakers Digest," revisions to be at printer Dec. 20, a. m. Miller desires to
incorporate statements from Director's speech "Respect for Law is Imperative"
(Speech given by Director before ABA 8-25-58, Los Angeles) Miller set forth 7 state-
ments from 1958 speech asking for up-to-date crime statistics. Bureau has had
cordial relations with ABA.

**TELETYPE TO CHICAGO
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION**

**BE SIXTY-FOUR, NOT SIXTY-SEVEN POINT SIX. QUOTATION SEVEN
SHOULD BE CHANGED AS FOLLOWS: "FIGURES FROM CITY POLICE REPORTS
SHOW THAT SINCE NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT ARRESTS OF YOUNG PERSONS
UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED WHILE
THE POPULATION OF ^{OUR} YOUNG PEOPLE HAS INCREASED BY LESS THAN
ONE HALF. PINPOINTING THIS SITUATION FURTHER, ARRESTS OF
YOUNG PEOPLE DURING THIS PERIOD NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT THROUGH
NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE HAVE INCREASED SIX TIMES AS FAST AS ARRESTS
OF ADULTS." PRELIMINARY CRIME FIGURES FOR JANUARY THROUGH
SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY, REVEALED AN ELEVEN PER CENT
NATIONWIDE INCREASE OVER SAME PERIOD NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE.**

1-537
AB

TELETYPE

URGENT 12-19-60 6-53 PM DA

TO SAC CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR 2P

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, INFORMATION CONCERNING. REURTEL
DECEMBER SIXTEEN. YOU SHOULD ADVISE GEORGE MILLER THAT
CHANGES IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROCEDURES PRECLUDE
COMPARISON WITH SOME OF CRIME DATA IN MY NINETEEN FIFTY-EIGHT
SPEECH BEFORE THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION IN LOS ANGELES.
QUOTATIONS ONE AND TWO, "IN THE POSTWAR YEARS...SPIRALING
POPULATION," SUGGEST FOLLOWING- "THE YEAR NINETEEN FIFTY-
NINE REGISTERED A RECORD VOLUME OF ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION
SERIOUS CRIMES, SIXTY-NINE PER CENT MORE CRIME THAN NINETEEN
FIFTY AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHT PER CENT OVER NINETEEN
FORTY. CRIME CONTINUED TO OUTPACE POPULATION GROWTH FOUR
TO ONE." QUOTATION THREE, NO CHANGE RE COST OF CRIME. QUOTATION
FOUR, NO CHANGE EXCEPT, "CRIME COSTS US NINE DOLLARS."
QUOTATION FIVE, "IN NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE, PERSONS...REPRESENTED
FIFTY PER CENT...LARCENY." QUOTATION SIX, PERCENTAGE SHOULD
END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

BE SIXTY-FOUR, NOT SIXTY-SEVEN POINT SIX. QUOTATION SEVEN
SHOULD BE CHANGED AS FOLLOWS- "FIGURES FROM CITY POLICE REPORTS
SHOW THAT SINCE NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT ARRESTS OF YOUNG PERSONS
UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED WHILE
THE POPULATION OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE HAS INCREASED BY LESS THAN
ONE HALF. PINPOINTING THIS SITUATION FURTHER, ARRESTS OF
YOUNG PEOPLE DURING THIS PERIOD NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT THROUGH
NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE HAVE INCREASED SIX TIMES AS FAST AS ARRESTS
OF ADULTS." PRELIMINARY CRIME FIGURES FOR JANUARY THROUGH
SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY, REVEALED AN ELEVEN PERCENT
NATIONWIDE INCREASE OVER SAME PERIOD NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE.

END & ACK PLS

OK FBI CG DFS

WU DISC

B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 16 1960 ✓

TELETYPE

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Vito Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 12-16-60 4-36 PM CB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO /80-355/ 2P

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, INFORMATION CONCERNING. ON INSTANT DATE GEORGE MILLER, ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR, PUBLIC RELATIONS, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PAREN ABA ENPAREN, CHICAGO, ADVISED HE IS REVISING ABA PUBLICATION QUOTE LAW DAY SPEAKERS DIGEST ENQUOTE. DIGEST REVISIONS GOING TO PRINTER AM DECEMBER TWENTY NEXT. MILLER DESIRES TO INCORPORATE STATEMENTS TAKEN FROM DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER-S SPEECH, QUOTE RESPECT FOR LAW IS IMPERATIVE ENQUOTE. MILLER REQUESTED MOST RECENT FIGURES FROM FBI REGARDING STATISTICS STATED IN SPEECH WHICH WERE BASED ON NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN FIGURES TO SHOW A RATIO TREND. MILLER SPECIFICALLY WOULD LIKE MOST RECENT FIGURES TO SHOW COMPARISON OF FOLLOWING..

① QUOTE IN POST WAR YEARS CRIME HAS GROWN STEADILY TO ALL TIME RECORD OF NEARLY TWO MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND IN NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN.

② END QUOTE QUOTE SINCE NINETEEN FIFTY CRIME HAS INCREASED FOUR TIMES AS FAST AS OUR SPIRALING POPULATION. END QUOTE QUOTE ESTIMATED REC-92 "94-1-369-158"

③ ANNUAL COST OF CRIME NOW TOTALS TWENTY TWO BILLION DOLLARS OR ONE
6 DEC 20 1960

END PAGE ONE

EX-137

CRIME

PAGE TWO

HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT DOLLARS FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN US.

(4) END QUOTE.... QUOTE "CRIME COSTS ONE DOLLAR ELEVEN CENTS EACH YEAR FOR
EVERY DOLLAR SPENT ON EDUCATION. FOR EVERY DOLLAR WE CONTRIBUTE TO
CHURCHES, CRIME COSTS US TWELVE DOLLARS." END QUOTE QUOTE "IN NINETEEN

(5) FIFTY SEVEN PERSONS UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE REPRESENTED FIFTY THREE
PER CENT OF ALL ARRESTED REPORTED FOR ROBBERY, AUTO THEFT, BURGLARY AND
LARCENY." END QUOTE.... QUOTE "THE GREATEST PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH UNDER

(6) EIGHTEEN WAS IN CONNECTION WITH AUTO THEFTS WHERE THEY REPRESENTED
SIXTY SEVEN POINT SIX PER CENT OF ALL ARRESTS." END QUOTE QUOTE
FIGURES FROM CITY POLICE REPORTS SINCE NINETEEN FIFTY TWO SHOW POPULATION
GROUP OVER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE HAS INCREASED TWENTY TWO PER CENT WHILE
ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER EIGHTEEN HAVE INCREASED FIFTY FIVE PER CENT."

SHOULD BUREAU DESIRE TO UTILIZE THIS MEDIA, BUREAU REQUESTED TO
EXPEDITIOUSLY FURNISH MOST RECENT FIGURES TO MEET PRINTERS DEADLINE.

END AND ACK PLS

5-42 PM OK FBI WA NH

TU DISC T

cc-Mr. DeLoach Mr. Jones

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-4-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)--
~~HOW IT CAN ASSIST THE FBI~~

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____


PURPOSE:

To set forth specific ways in which the ABA can be of assistance to the FBI.

BACKGROUND:

John C. Satterfield, President-Elect of the ABA, who addressed the graduating class of the 66th Session of the FBI National Academy on 11-2-60, has expressed a desire to cooperate with and assist the Bureau in any possible way.

ACTION:

In view of Satterfield's splendid attitude, we should do more than merely avail ourselves of this opportunity. We should take the initiative and institute a positive program of action designed to utilize to a greater extent the facilities of the ABA. This can be accomplished through decisive, effective liaison with Satterfield and the ABA. Set forth on the following pages are specific ways in which the ABA can be of assistance to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

That consideration be given to the following suggestions for implementation of our liaison program with ABA.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Malone

BS/ELC:jag (7)

62 DEC 27 1960

JAG

11-4-60
DEC 22 1960
M. A. Jones
FBI - WASH. D. C.
FBI - WASH. D. C.REC'D
11-4-60 94-1-362-1459
DEC 20 1960
FBI - WASH. D. C.
FBI - WASH. D. C.FILED IN
94-1-53466-
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARIES

(1) Satterfield should be encouraged to promote, either through ABA funds or ABA members, the addition of the Director's outstanding work on communism, "Masters of Deceit," to all law libraries and law schools in the country for use as a text. In addition, Satterfield should insure that a copy of the book is in every ABA office throughout the country.

(2) Effect arrangements to utilize the ABA mailing list as a tremendous source for the distribution of some of the Director's articles on communism and other matters.

(3) Determine the position of the ABA with regard to the Director's stand on a national crime commission and, through effective liaison, properly guide them to the end that they will take a firm stand against any such organization that would tend to destroy the effectiveness of the FBI and serve as a forerunner to a police state. Successful liaison in this regard should culminate in the passage of an ABA resolution strongly opposing creation of such a commission on the grounds that the FBI, through its cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in the dissemination and exchange of criminal intelligence data, is already effectively performing the very functions which are being proposed by advocates of a national crime commission.

(4) In furtherance of (3) above, explore the possibility of sending a copy of the Director's recent booklet, "Cooperation--The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement," to every member on the ABA mailing list.

(5) More effectively utilize the ABA and its contacts with local and state bar associations and law schools to attract Special Agent applicants. This should be one of our most productive sources for young lawyers. We, of course, do not want to give the impression that we are using the ABA to recruit FBI Agents; however, we should solicit the cooperation of the ABA in referring outstanding young lawyers to us for our consideration.

(6) Satterfield should be urged to have the ABA come out against the critics and bleeding hearts who advocate leniency for young criminals. The ABA should take a strong stand affirming the Director's views on youthful criminality, particularly with regard to the following: (a) publicizing the names and results of trials of youthful hoodlums as in any adult criminal case, (b) young thugs should be fingerprinted and their criminal backgrounds should be readily available so that appropriate authorities can mete out more realistic punishment, and (c) the maximum age for youthful criminals should be lowered from 18, since in many instances the perpetrators of serious crimes in the upper juvenile age bracket are being shielded because of juvenile-type judicial processes.

(7) Have the ABA come out, through articles in the "ABA Journal" and other publications, against the critics of the Director's views on parole and probation, taking a firm stand against unwarranted parole and probation and the abuses in this field.

(8) Arrange for at least two articles a year in the Law Enforcement Bulletin by leading members of the ABA, such as the President, prominent attorneys, distinguished jurists and the like. These should be timely articles on such topics as excessive crime and violence on television, availability of obscene literature on newsstands, the law enforcement profession as a career, etc.

(9) Effect arrangements with Satterfield so that in the future, should situations arise like the two incidents at the University of California ("Subject A" examination question that was critical of the FBI, and the communist-inspired student riots against the HCUA in San Francisco) and the incident involving the University of Colorado (Professor [redacted] critical remarks concerning the Director and the Bureau), ABA members who are prominent and influential graduates of the universities involved will write strong letters of protest to the campus authorities defending the Bureau.

b6
b7C

(10) Since a great number of our Congressmen are lawyers, the ABA could be prevailed upon to assist the FBI, pro or con, with regard to certain bills that may come up in which the Bureau is interested.

(11) Explore with Satterfield the possibility of having the ABA sponsor a nationwide essay contest for high school seniors and/or college students or law students on a theme such as "Freedom vs. Communism," "Democracy in Action," "What It Means To Be An American" or the like. The Director could be one of the judges of this contest. The ABA could award the winner(s) an expense-paid trip to Washington, D. C., to view our government in operation, including a visit to FBI Headquarters. Highlight of the trip would be meeting the Director. The ABA could also award the winner(s) an autographed copy of "Masters of Deceit."

(12) Effect more opportunities for Bureau representatives to address ABA groups and, through the ABA, promote invitations for Bureau speakers to address state and local bar groups.

(13) Have Satterfield promote the adoption of an ABA resolution urging Congress to continue the appropriation of adequate funds so the work of the FBI will not be curtailed. It is noted that effective liaison resulted in the adoption by The American Legion of a resolution of this type which was sent to Congressman John J. Rooney, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations in connection with the Bureau's budget for fiscal year 1961.

(14) Satterfield should be encouraged to promote forceful articles in the "ABA Journal" and other publications strongly challenging the Jencks decision and other liberal judgments handed down by the Supreme Court which make the work of law enforcement increasingly difficult. Through its great influence the ABA could do much good toward restoring balance in the scales of justice between the individual criminal on the one hand and law enforcement and defenseless victims on the other.

(5) Urge the ABA to take a firm, positive stand to offset the "bleeding hearts," such as Federal Prison Director James V. Bennett, who feel the courts should be more lenient in sentencing criminals. For example, earlier this year, Bennett indicated one prison was 2/3 filled with "run-of-the mill" auto thieves, forgers and other violators of Federal statutes.

(16) It would be helpful to have an article appear in the "ABA Journal" regarding our Uniform Crime Reporting program and its purpose. This would give additional stature to the program. In this regard, we should explore the possibilities of sending a copy of the UCR to each ABA member (membership is approximately 100,000). It is realized that such a number could present a problem; therefore, if this is not deemed feasible, the UCR could at least be furnished to the heads of various state and local bar organizations and members of the various ABA committees. This would serve as a valuable guide for them.

(17) We should utilize the "ABA Journal" as a medium for circularization of data regarding selected fugitives.

(18) Arrange for publication of articles in the "ABA Journal" concerning the Bureau's position and responsibilities in the fields of civil rights and labor matters.

(19) Through the ABA, obtain outstanding and prominent lawyers to speak at police training schools and at the many conferences the FBI holds throughout the United States each year. This would help cement a close relationship with the legal profession in the various communities.

(20) The ABA should be kept in mind as an excellent source to help combat the vicious smear attacks that are waged against the FBI from time to time by newspapers and others. The ABA could attack these critics as The American Legion has done in the past.

(21) Since lawyers are among the leaders of community life, the ABA should encourage its members to take an even greater interest in the affairs of local law enforcement. Crime basically is a local problem. Local police need the help and support of leaders who are dedicated to serving the law. ABA members, through speeches, community endeavor, and other means, can do much to overcome public apathy and the "negative approach" that many persons have regarding law enforcement. Lawyers can also forcefully present the case against communism. They can stimulate people in their community to learn more about this atheistic menace and thereby expose communism for what it is.

(22) The ABA makes an award to various publications for outstanding service to the legal profession, and in the past, liaison with ABA has attempted to have the award presented to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This could not be done because of the rules governing the award; however, it is felt that through liaison, the ABA could present a special award to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin at the time their other presentation is made, honoring the LEB for its service to the law enforcement profession and, in turn, the legal profession.

(23) Urge the ABA to reject, by resolution or other means, the misnomer "juvenile delinquency" when referring to young thugs and hoodlums, and adopt the terms "young criminals" and "youthful criminality" in accordance with the Director's position in this matter.

(24) It would be a splendid gesture if the ABA were to establish a J. Edgar Hoover Scholarship Fund to provide scholarships for needy, aspiring law students. This would be the classic combination of the leading legal association in the Nation honoring the most prominent and outstanding figure in law enforcement in the world, who has brought to law enforcement a professional status. This, of course, has benefited the legal profession.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AB
Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 7, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

D. Dugard ✓
 S. ✓
 F. ✓
 Gandy ✓
 Folson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan ✓
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 PRESIDENT-ELECT
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR, 11/1/60

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. Malone to Mr. Mohr dated November 2, 1960, captioned as above, in which the Director instructed that I submit my views on the areas in which the ABA can be of possible assistance to the Bureau.

There are enclosed, in detail, the writer's views regarding those areas in which it is felt that the ABA can be of possible assistance to the Bureau. These areas include the circulation of the Director's books, speeches, and articles; recruiting Special Agent personnel; appointing an American Bar Association official as ex officio member of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP); the increased use of articles by ABA members in the Law Enforcement Bulletin (LEB); and general and specific issues in which ABA support would be of considerable assistance to the Bureau.

In considering this matter, no attempt was made to cover such issues as misplaced judicial leniency, pending legislation, proposals regarding a National Crime Commission, or the ABA's program to educate American youth on the dangers of communism, all of which were covered in referenced memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director in accordance with his instructions.

Enclosure

WCS:meh mch
(7)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Edwards

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REC-9

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25 DEC 20 1960

CRIME BUREAU

UNRECORDED AND FILED

Circulation of the Director's Books, Articles, and Speeches

It is felt that the ABA can serve as an effective vehicle for bringing the Bureau's views on both crime and communism to the attention of an extremely influential segment of our society. This could be done either by the distribution of books, speeches, and articles of the Director (including the Introduction to the Law Enforcement Bulletin) by the ABA and its members or, as an alternative, reprinting these items or excerpts from them in ABA publications. In this connection, it is noted that the publication of excerpts from the Director's article, "Communism Illusion and Democratic Reality," in the Texas Bar Association journal last year led to approximately 1,000 requests from attorneys and law students in Texas for reprints of the entire article.

Recruiting Special Agent Personnel

It is believed that the ABA could be of considerable assistance in this vital phase of the Bureau's operations. This could be accomplished by members of the ABA, in their contacts with law schools and promising young attorneys, calling attention to the many benefits of employment with the Bureau, and by the publication of articles along the same line in various ABA publications. In this connection, considerable material is already available through the Administrative Division.

ABA Membership in the Committee on Uniform Crime Records

It is believed that the appointment of a high-ranking ABA official as an ex officio member of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP would lend greater weight to the findings set forth in the Uniform Crime Reports, would give the ABA an increased awareness of the over-all crime picture in the country, and would insure respected rebuttal of any unfounded criticism of the conclusions of the Uniform Crime Reports.

Articles by ABA Members in the LEB

An excellent article, "Role of Lawyer Is Important in Law Enforcement," appeared in the August, 1960, issue of the LEB. Written by John D. Randall, former president of the ABA, this article traces the role of the attorney in drafting legislation, in prosecuting violations of the law, in defending the accused, in judicial review, and stresses the support which all attorneys should offer law enforcement agencies. It is felt that articles of this nature enhance the stature of the LEB and are suitable for reprinting in ABA publications to insure even greater circulation. Additional articles by prominent ABA members on topics suggested by the Bureau would be a distinct asset to the LEB.

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ENCLOSURE

Support of the Bureau

The support which the ABA can render the Bureau is invaluable and is of two types, both general and specific. Generally, the ABA should be encouraged to continue to emphasize in its publications and in speeches by its members the common background, training, objective, and esprit de corps of all who are dedicated to preserving the Rule of Law--the law enforcement agent, the attorney in private practice, and the attorney in public service. Additionally, the ABA can lend its support to the Bureau in specific cases of direct interest to more effective law enforcement.

At the present time, for example, there is a controversy in Los Angeles over a proposal by the American Civil Liberties Union to establish a Board of Review as a quasi court to investigate and review charges of police brutality or other misconduct in office on the ground that these charges are now investigated only by other police officers whose findings are not subject to outside review. The disadvantages of this proposal are obvious, and, it is felt, that members of the ABA in the Los Angeles area in their speeches, letters to the editor, and contacts with friends and business associates could materially influence the outcome of this controversy in the best interests of effective law enforcement.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 15, 1960

The attached "1960 American Bar Association Summary of Activities" was sent to the Director from the American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

No reference noted to the Director or FBI.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC-13

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EX-13

6 DEC 23 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62 JAN 5 1962

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-~~461~~

PRESERVATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH A PROGRAM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ¶ PROMOTION AND ESTABLISHMENT WITHIN THE LEGAL PROFESSION OF ORGANIZED FACILITIES FOR THE FURNISHING OF LEGAL SERVICES TO ALL CITIZENS AT A COST WITHIN THEIR MEANS ¶ IMPROVEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE SELECTION OF QUALIFIED JUDGES AND ADHERENCE TO EFFECTIVE STANDARDS OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ¶ MAINTENANCE OF HIGH STANDARDS OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT TO THE END THAT ONLY THOSE PROPERLY QUALIFIED SO TO DO SHALL UNDERTAKE TO PERFORM LEGAL SERVICE ¶ PROMOTION OF PEACE THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONSISTENT WITH THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ¶ COORDINATION AND CORRELATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ENTIRE ORGANIZED BAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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AMERICAN
BAR
ASSOCIATION

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

A decade has elapsed since the present long-range objectives of the American Bar Association were formulated. Two years of careful study had gone into the drafting process completed in 1950. The objectives, six in number, were approved unanimously by the House of Delegates the following year.

Their purpose was to define, within the framework of the Association's Constitution of 1936, the major goals toward which the resources and energies of the Association should be directed. The statement of aims, found on our cover, has guided the Association well in its modern era of unprecedented development. During the last decade our membership has more than doubled. Activities and services have grown apace.

This *Summary of Activities* for 1960 deals with Association affairs during the year that ended with the conclusion of the 83rd annual meeting in Washington, D. C., on September 2. It relates these activities to the long-range objectives. We think it is timely and

appropriate to remind the membership—particularly our thousands of new members—of our basic goals and what currently is being done to further them. It should be borne in mind, of course, that this is an annual report and not an attempt to recapitulate developments of the intervening years since the objectives were laid down.

We have only one regret. It is not possible in this condensed report to convey the full scope of the voluntary, uncompensated work on the part of some 3,000 men and women who served on the component committees of the Association during the last year. Nor can individual recognition be given. In all, there are more than 500 separate committees of the Association and its eighteen sections. Each has its particular responsibility. They touch every phase of professional and public service.

Collectively, we acknowledge proudly and gratefully the devoted services of the busy lawyers, judges and law teachers who have given thousands of man hours of time, at a financial sacrifice in many instances, to carry forward the Association's work. Our hope is that a reading of the pages that follow will convey to the membership something of the vitality and vigor with which the Association pursues its basic aims.

FOREWORD

Joseph D. Stecher
Executive Director

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Facilities	Education
Participation	Legislation
Milestones	Membership
Finances	Insurance
Grants	Services

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PRESERVATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

The first stated objective of the Association, "the preservation of representative government in the United States . . .," encompasses today a broad area of its activity. Several major programs of the past year were pointed to it specifically; others were related to it indirectly. The principal programs were:

PRESERVATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH A PROGRAM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRIVILEGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP 4 promotion and establishment within the legal profession of organized facilities for the furnishing of legal services to all citizens at a cost within their means 4 improvement of the administration of justice through the selection of qualified judges and adherence to effective standards of judicial administration and administrative procedure 4 maintenance of high standards of legal education and professions I conduct to the end that only those properly qualified so to do shall undertake to perform legal service 4 promotion of peace through the development of a system of international law consistent with the rights and liberties of American citizens under the constitution of the United States 4 coordination and coordination of the activities of the entire organized bar in the United States of America

it as an effective means of making Americans more aware of their heritage of law.

The aims of Law Day, as proclaimed by the President of the United States, also provided the principal themes of the observances: 1) Fostering respect for legal authority; 2) Encouraging responsible citizenship, by demonstrating that the rights of American citizenship also impose obligations, and 3) Promoting public understanding of the rule of law as the foundation stone of our own society

*Law Day
USA*

and as a potentially powerful instrument of world peace. Scores of national leaders in business, government and the professions addressed organizations and public gatherings.

More than 900 state and local bar associations set up Law Day USA committees. To them, the American Bar Association furnished planning and program suggestions, prepared an informational manual for school officials and program chairmen of lay organizations, and literature for public distribution at Law Day programs. In cities and towns throughout the nation an estimated 75,000 forms of Law Day observances were held. Many churches gave special recognition to the event this year in the light of the first Sunday observance of the event. Law Day was recognized also in programs arranged by groups of American lawyers in many of the world's capitals. Information concerning the U. S. observance was broadcast internationally by the U. S. Information Agency and the Voice of America.

Under the leadership of the American Citizenship Committee naturalization proceedings in the federal district courts became a focal point of instruction for new citizens in the basic elements of American citizenship. During the year local bar associations in many cities cooperated with the American Bar Committee and the courts in arranging special admissions ceremonies, particularly on such commemorative days as Citizenship Day and Law Day USA. Their purpose was to make final naturalization

*Citizenship
Education*

hearings more meaningful, in terms of the contrast between our rule of law and totalitarian systems. With the aid of the Chief Justices of the states and of local bar associations, recognition and assistance were extended to the American Heritage Foundation's "register and vote" campaign, the annual Bill of Rights week observance December 9-15, and to the 50th anniversary celebration this year of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America. The Committee announced plans for preparing a handbook on citizenship for use of bar associations, schools and organizations. Similarly, the Committee on Bill of Rights reported that it hopes to undertake soon a Bill of Rights educational effort at high school and college levels.

During the year the Association's special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives published one of the most complete analytical reports yet produced on the Communist peril to the United States and the free world. The 25,000-word document deals with current and recent Communist activities and tactics. It updates a similar study published by the same committee in 1951.

The new report outlined a plan for an educational campaign under the aegis of bar associations among school pupils and adult organizations. The plan calls for bar associations all over the nation to offer qualified lawyer speakers before school assemblies and organizations at least once each year to discuss the subject: "Communism—What It Is and What It Means." There is a glaring need; the committee said, for better understanding of the true

nature and aims of Communism as contrasted with individual liberty under law. The House of Delegates approved in principle this educational approach, leaving to the Board of Governors decisions as to specific steps to implement it.

For the third year the Association presented its coveted "Gavel Awards" to members of the press, radio, television and motion picture industries for outstanding published articles and productions enhancing public understanding of the roles of law, lawyers and courts in American life. One of the effects of the competition has been to encourage greater emphasis on the place of lawyers and an independent judiciary in our governmental system.

Gavel Awards

This year ten Gavel Awards were presented. Among newspapers, the awards went to the *Washington Post*, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, the *Portland Oregonian* and the *Lindsay-Schaub Newspapers*, Decatur, Ill. Television awards were made to KPIX-TV, of San Francisco, for a documentary program explaining criminal law processes; to WRC-TV, of Washington, D. C., for reproductions of juvenile court hearings; to Paisano Productions, of Hollywood, for dramatizing basic legal safeguards in the *Perry Mason* series, and to Tulane University, New Orleans, for its nationally-televised *Close-up* program explaining legal aid and defender services. Radio awards went to WRCV of Philadelphia, and WHAS of Louisville, for series of public service broadcasts on law in which bar associations of those communities cooperated.

"Sources of Our Liberties"

The first major research report of the American Bar Foundation, *Sources of Our Liberties*, was nationally distributed during the year. The publisher, New York University Press, reported a first year sale of over two thousand copies to libraries and the public. The Foundation distributed an additional fifteen hundred copies to members of the Fellows of the Foundation, the federal judiciary, Chief Justices of the state Supreme Courts, deans of law schools, and to publishers of leading newspapers and periodicals for the use of their editorial staffs. An additional printing of three thousand copies was necessary.

Sources of Our Liberties reproduces authoritative texts of thirty-two documents and includes an historical analysis of the origins of our liberties. The final printing and part of the national distribution were made possible by two grants from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., of New York City. Another Foundation project was the compilation of the state statutory provisions which require the teaching in the public schools of American history and the principles of the U. S. Constitution. The report was published this year.

Other Association activities served to further Objective No. 1. The Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform drafted, and the House of Delegates approved for submission to the Congress, a proposed Constitutional amendment delegating the powers and duties of the President of the United States in the event of his inability to serve for

causes other than death, thus taking the lead in an effort to correct a recognized defect in the U. S. Constitution. Another noteworthy study was begun by the special Committee on Atomic Attack. It concerns the monumental problems of preserving representative government in the event of a nuclear attack on this country. The study is a nationwide scholarship project called the "War Survival Study." Through this undertaking the committee hopes to marshal and apply the best thought of the nation's lawyers and law schools in this vital problem area. Ultimately the intention is to recommend a master plan for regenerating federal, state and local governmental processes on short notice if the need should arise.

Related Activities

FURNISHING LEGAL SERVICE TO ALL CITIZENS

Significant progress occurred this year in the twin programs, Legal Aid and Lawyer Referral Services, through which the Association seeks to further the goal of making legal services available to all who need them. At the same time, the nation's marked population growth as shown in the 1960 federal census underscored the growing need for these services.

It was appropriate that both important gains and a national

preservation of representative government in the United States through a program of public education and understanding of the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship; 9 promotion and establishment within the legal profession of organized facilities for the furnishing of legal services to all citizens at a cost within their means; 9 improvement of the administration of justice through the selection of qualified judges and adherence to effective standards of judicial administration and administrative procedure; 9 maintenance of high standards of legal education and professions; 1 conduct to the end that only those properly qualified so to do shall undertake to perform

LEGAL SERVICE & PROMOTION OF PEACE THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONSISTENT WITH THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES & COORDINATION IN A CORRELATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ENTIRE ORGANIZED BAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

re-evaluation of the legal services programs should occur this year. This was the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the first American Bar Association Committee on Legal Aid Work under the chairmanship of Charles Evans Hughes, later to be Chief Justice of the United States. The first national conference of legal aid societies had been held in 1912, marking the beginning of the national legal aid movement. From that early beginning ultimately evolved the present National Legal Aid and Defender Association. Today the ABA and the NLADA work in close collaboration with each other and with counterpart committees of the state and local bar organizations in encouraging legal profession leadership in the development of legal aid and defender facilities.

In February, the House of Delegates approved an important policy statement with respect to legal aid in criminal cases. Designed to establish recognized standards for defender services, the statement declared that every state should have a system that will "provide counsel for every indigent person . . . who faces deprivation of his liberty or other serious criminal sanction." It urged also that a full time defender office be maintained, supported either privately or publicly, in every county where the volume of criminal cases requiring court assignments of lawyers is large enough to justify the full time services of a lawyer. The Association's Commit-

Defender Policy

tee on Legal Aid Work began studying a companion statement of standards applicable to civil legal aid for House of Delegates consideration next year.

Meanwhile, Congress enacted in June of 1960 the first law providing for federal government-paid counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases in the District of Columbia. Known as the District of Columbia Legal Aid Act, the legislation carried a \$75,000 appropriation for employment of a director and staff, and also to pay out-of-pocket expenses of volunteer lawyers who serve without pay in representing impoverished defendants. The legislation grew out of an exhaustive study of legal aid needs completed in 1958 by a special commission of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

The Committee on Lawyer Referral Services launched a nationwide effort to encourage more local bar associations to establish referral services. These are panels of lawyers who agree to grant initial interviews at a nominal fixed fee to persons, usually of modest means, who do not have a family attorney and who are referred to members of the panel in rotation by the local bar association. The ABA committee communicated with all bar associations in the country, requesting establishment of Lawyer Referral study committees, and providing information on the operation of the services in cities where they are well established. The number of established services in the nation is 190. The Board of Governors voted to increase staff

Referral Services

assistance for the Committee to aid in its expansion effort.

The dramatic growth in the number of legal aid and defender services continued. At least a dozen new offices were opened during the year. Of the 106 cities in the nation over 100,000 population, according to the 1950 federal census, all except five had established legal aid programs by the middle of 1960 (in 1953, there had been 68 without legal aid). However, the completion of the 1960 census gave the problem a new dimension. Of the 27 cities which newly passed the 100,000 population mark in 1960, nine were without organized legal aid facilities. The effect was to raise to 14 the number of "over 100,000" cities still without legal aid other than that provided voluntarily, by practicing lawyers.

Another important development of the year was the announcement by the Ford Foundation of a grant of \$800,000 to carry out a seven year program to stimulate education for professional responsibility in the law schools. The grant, made to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, is being administered under the supervision of the National Council on Legal Clinics, whose membership includes representatives of the NLADA, the American Bar Association, and the Association of American Law Schools. The Council decided that emphasis of the program will be on encouraging greater attention, in law school curricula, to the public service and public responsi-

bility aspects of law practice. The first grants to law schools are scheduled to be made in January, 1961. Since the philosophy and objectives of Client Security Funds were approved by the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association as a matter of principle two years ago, at least twelve state bar associations have adopted resolutions calling for the establishment of such funds. A statewide plan has been in operation for almost two years in Vermont. Other states where the creation of such funds has received bar association approval include Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington. Administrative and financing arrangements are under study in these, and in other states and cities. The American Bar Association Special Committee on Client Security Funds has cooperated with interested bar associations by providing information and guidance. At least two-thirds of the states have created study committees to explore the subject.

IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

It was a year of growing public awareness of the need for court modernization. All across the country there was a resurgence of bar association leadership to achieve court reorganization and to marshal public support to that end. In more and more states, legislatures created court administrators to

is at a cost within their means
of improvement of the administration of justice through the selection of qualified judges and adherence to effective standards of judicial administration and administrative procedure; of maintenance of high standards of legal education and professions; to conduct to the end that only those properly qualified to do shall undertake to perform legal service; of promotion of peace through the development of a system of international law consistent with the rights and liberties of American citizens under the constitution of the United States; of coordination in a correlation of the activities of the entire organized bar in the United States of America.

help improve the efficiency of existing judicial machinery and to cope with mounting caseloads. "Court congestion" became a common phrase in the public lexicon and a problem recognized by the profession as demanding urgent corrective measures.

Most of the court reorganizations were patterned, in whole or in part, on the American Bar Association plan of non-partisan appointment of judges rather than their election on party ballots. There were some successes, and some failures. The most widely publicized failure was that of Congress' to enact the long-pending omnibus bill to create additional badly needed federal judgeships. This was attributed widely to partisan considerations in the Presidential election year. There were predictions that the new judgeships would be forthcoming without undue delay in the 87th Congress convening in 1961.

In a public statement, the Association's Board of Governors deplored the legislative delay, declaring it "prejudices the rights of litigants and the administration of justice in the federal courts" and that the delay could not "possibly be justified" by political considerations.

A positive development was the strengthening of the procedural arrangement by which all prospective appointees to the federal bench are referred by the Justice Department for a prelim-

inary screening, as to their qualifications, to the American Bar Association's Committee on the Federal Judiciary. Through this process the Association made important contributions to its goal of bringing to the federal bench judges of the highest possible qualifications.

During the year the American Bar Association joined with the American Judicature Society and the Institute of Judicial Administration in co-sponsoring in Chicago the first National Conference on Judicial Selection and Court Administration ever held. It brought together leaders of the bar and the public for three days of discussions of policies and procedures for dealing with two basic problems: 1) Taking the selection of judges out of partisan politics, and 2) Achieving basic court reorganizations. Out of the conference came a consensus report, in the nature of a blueprint for action by the legal profession and the public, for attacking these problems.

Without exception during the year the names of all prospective nominees for the federal bench were submitted for review of their qualifications to the Association's Committee on the Federal Judiciary. In every instance, nominees chosen by the President of the United States had before their names were submitted to the Senate for confirmation received a favorable report of the ABA committee as to their qualifications.

At the recommendation of the Committee, the House of Delegates went on record as urging

National
Court
Conference

Judicial
Selection

the incoming President of the United States to continue this referral procedure. The House also reaffirmed its position that only the best qualified persons should be chosen for the federal bench, without regard to their political affiliations. Prior to the annual meeting, the President of the Association received from the Presidential nominees of both political parties written assurances that they concurred in the principle of an independent, non-partisan judiciary, chosen on the basis of qualifications.

Also, acting on instructions of the House of Delegates, an American Bar Association special committee submitted to both national political conventions a proposed platform declaration pledging adherence to non-partisan judicial selection and to the maintenance of an approximate balance in appointments as between the parties. The Republican platform as ultimately adopted included this statement: "Needed federal judgeships appointed on the basis of the highest qualifications, and without limitation to a single political party, should be created to expedite administration of justice in federal courts." The Committee on the Federal Judiciary said that, as far as it could determine, the Republican platform pledge was the only one of its kind ever made by either major party.

With increasing frequency states and cities called upon the Association's Committee on Traffic Court Program to conduct expert studies of their traffic problems, with a view to improving traffic law

enforcement procedures. Such studies either were started or completed during the last year, on a cost reimbursed basis, for the states of Kansas and Rhode Island and the cities of Chicago, Dade County (Miami) Florida, Houston, Tex., and Yonkers, N. Y. To date, nine states and nineteen city or county jurisdictions have called upon the Association to conduct similar expert studies. Also, during the year, the Committee conducted six regional traffic court conferences and ten statewide conferences in which approximately a thousand judges, prosecutors and other court officials took part.

Perhaps the year's major accomplishment in this field was the successful installation of a model Metropolitan Traffic Court in Dade County, Florida, along lines recommended by the ABA study. It consolidates the previously separate traffic courts of 28 municipalities, including the city of Miami, and incorporates more national standards than any other in the nation. The plan was credited with helping to reduce some automobile casualty insurance rates in the Miami area, and stabilizing others.

The foremost award made by the Association to an individual—the American Bar Association Medal bestowed for "conspicuous service in the cause of American jurisprudence"—was presented to William A. Schnader of Philadelphia. A former Attorney General of Pennsylvania and long a leader in the work of the National Conference of Commiss-

Traffic
Court
Studies

Medal and
Ross Essay
Awards

sioners on Uniform State Laws, Mr. Schnader, 73, also was a founder and an officer of the American Law Institute.

The citation accompanying the Medal presentation at the annual meeting mentioned these distinguished services: Drafting of one of the first state laws limiting working hours of women and children; one of the first workmen's compensation acts, administrative procedure code, banking code and business corporation act. The citation said the Uniform Commercial Code, adopted in 1951 to standardize commercial laws of the states, of which Mr. Schnader has been termed the "father," was a "monument to his inspiring mind and indomitable action." Mr. Schnader was the 25th recipient of the Medal, which is not presented annually but at the discretion of the Board of Governors.

Congestion in many trial courts, and practical steps to combat it, provided the topic for the 1960 Ross Essay competition. By a curious coincidence, the winner of the \$3,000 prize this year also was a Philadelphia lawyer, Sidney Schulman. The subject was: *What New and Improved Methods of Administrative Supervision Would Aid in Reducing Delay and Congestion in Trial Courts?* Mr. Schulman, 55, has been in practice since 1931.

This annual competition is open to any Association member in good standing. Its purpose is to foster legal research and scholarship. It bears the name of the late Judge Erskine M. Ross of California, who bequeathed \$100,000 to the American Bar

Association for that purpose. The subject for the 1961 contest, as determined by the Board of Governors, will be: *What Principles and Provisions Should be Incorporated in A Code of Ethics for Administrative Agencies, and in What Manner Should the Code be Implemented?*

The year saw the advancement of several research projects and the issuance of new Association publications related to the administration of justice.

The publication, *Ten Cures for Court Congestion*, was produced by an Association special committee and nationally distributed to bar associations and court officials. It is a distillation of the best recognized methods of coping with various facets of the court congestion problem. It is designed as a guide for bar association and court administrative action.

A popular new handbook for laymen, *Law and Courts in the News*, was produced by the Standing Committee on Public Relations. It was designed primarily for news reporters and broadcasters, and was distributed as a public service to all daily newspapers and to 3,600 radio and television station news departments. Copies also went to law and journalism schools, many of which subsequently ordered copies in quantity for classroom purposes. The handbook describes basic legal processes in civil and criminal proceedings and includes a glossary of common legal terms.

The Association distributed to every U. S. District Court in the nation a Federal Grand Jury

Publications
and
Research

THE
YEAR
IN
BRIEF

GRANTS The Ford Foundation made a grant of \$350,000 and the International Cooperation Administration a supplemental grant of up to \$200,000 to the Association's Special Committee on World Peace Through Law to carry on its work, including the holding of four international regional conferences of lawyers in 1961 and ultimately a world conference in 1962 to consider specific steps to extend the rule of law in international relations. The Ford Foundation made a grant of \$800,000 to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association for a seven year program of increasing emphasis, in legal education, on the public and professional responsibilities of lawyers.

MEETINGS The 83rd annual meeting in Washington, D.C., Aug. 29-Sept. 2 was the largest in the Association's history. Registrations totalled 5,827, not including 870 judges, barristers and solicitors from England and the Commonwealth countries. Successful regional meetings were held in Memphis in November, 1959 and in Portland, Ore., in May of 1960.

FINANCES The Association's expenditures during the year totalled \$1,865,820.32, from revenues derived from all sources including dues income, investments, Journal advertising, grants, and miscellaneous sales. Principal expenditures were \$683,789.60 for Programs, Developments and Services (37%) and \$513,503.13 for Section and Committee activities (28%).

\$ 64,485.09	Bar Center Maintenance	3%
\$266,553.01	Administration & Records	14%
\$683,789.60	Programs, Developments, Services	37%
\$513,503.13	Committees & Sections	28%
\$337,489.49	ABA Journal & ABA News	18%

FACILITIES Construction was started on a new four-story and basement wing of the American Bar Center, to provide badly needed space for the Association's growing service programs and the increased needs of six affiliated legal organizations for rental space. This \$850,000 addition is being financed from existing funds of the Association, the American Bar Foundation and the American Bar Association Journal. Completion is scheduled for May 1, 1961.

KUDOS The Association's principal awards to individuals went to two Philadelphia attorneys. William A. Schnader became the 25th recipient of the American Bar Association Medal for "conspicuous service in the cause of American jurisprudence." Sidney Schulman won the \$3,000 Ross Essay contest.

MILESTONES It was a year of notable anniversaries: the 40th year since establishment of the first American Bar Association Committee on Legal Aid; the 10th since the formation of the National Conference of Bar Presidents; the fifth anniversary of the American Bar Foundation.

PARTICIPATION Approximately 3,000 lawyers, judges and law teachers served actively on some 500 Association committees. The Section of Family law completed its first full year as the Association's newest, and eighteenth, Section. Special committees were created to survey and report on the needs of legal education in the U.S., and to consider the feasibility of a group retirement program for Association members in the event of enactment by Congress of enabling legislation.

LEGISLATION Recommendations to Congress by the House of Delegates included: 1) Draft of a proposed Constitutional amendment to delegate the powers and duties of the President of the United States in the event of his inability to serve for causes other than death; 2) Four-point program to attract and retain armed forces lawyers and to improve their status; 3) Withdrawal of the Connally world court reservation.

EDUCATION A re-survey of law schools approved by the American Bar Association, to determine compliance with ABA standards and the progress made since approval was granted, neared completion. Three additional law schools obtained Association approval, bringing to 132 the number so recognized. Full approval was granted to Suffolk University School of Law, Boston.

Provisional approval subject to annual inspections was accorded the Duquesne University School of Law and the Oklahoma City University School of Law. The number of unapproved schools thus was reduced to 27.

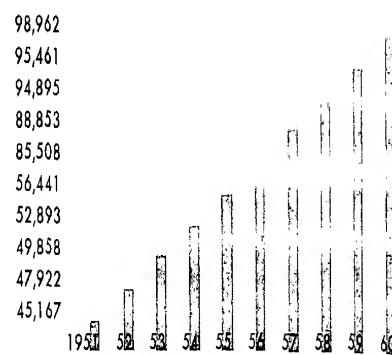
INSURANCE For the third time in as many years, the American Bar Association Endowment increased insurance benefits for the more than 33,000 Association members participating in its group life insurance programs. The programs topped \$200 millions of insurance in force. Dividends from the programs and bequests from other sources enabled the Endowment to boost to more than the \$1 million mark its total of contributions since 1955 to the American Bar Foundation and in support of legal research and education, including \$400,000 committed to the construction of the Bar Center addition.

RESEARCH A major four-year project of legal research, the annotation of all sections of the Model Business Corporation Act with the state statutes and pertinent cases, was concluded by the American Bar Foundation. The annotations are soon to be published. Another project completed analyzed provisions of state laws on the teaching of American history in the public schools.

OMENS The law of outer space was a research project in progress under auspices of the American Bar Foundation. It includes a classification and analysis of all available writings on space law. Exhibited for the first time at the American Bar annual meeting was an IBM electronic computer, forerunner of "punch card" legal research in the future.

SERVICES Expansions occurred in most Association activities, among them public relations, economics of law practice, coordination services, membership, and continuing legal education. The staff and functions of the Washington office were enlarged. The first experimental placement service was operated at the annual meeting.

MEMBERSHIP Reached a new high mark of 98,962 as of Sept. 1, 1960. During the year 7,043 new members were enrolled; the net gain was 3,501. Twenty-seven states having over 50 percent of their practicing lawyers enrolled in ABA received special citations.



Handbook for the information and guidance of grand jurors. It was prepared by the Section of Judicial Administration. A second Handbook adapted for state grand juries was drafted and published simultaneously, and this received a much wider distribution to all state court judges in the nation. This distribution was accomplished through the cooperation of state Chief Justices, and carried out by the secretariat of the Conference of Chief Justices.

At year's end, American Bar Foundation research projects in progress included those on the Administration of Criminal Justice, Annotation of the Model Business Corporation Act, Congestion in the Courts (a monthly report on developments in this field), International Unification of Private Law, jointly in cooperation with the ABA Committee on International Unification, and the Rule of Law, jointly with the Association's Special Committee on World Peace Through Law.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Developments of extraordinary import to the future of legal education in the United States occurred during the year.

A re-inspection of all of the 132 American Bar Association approved law schools in the nation neared completion. This three-

year project was a thorough-going checkup on compliance with the minimum standards governing Association approval, first established in 1923, and on the progress made in the schools since they were approved. It was part of a program of periodic inspections contemplated by the

Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar to promote the maintenance of consistently high educational standards. The re-inspections just completed resulted in specific recommendations to certain schools for remedial steps necessary to retain their approved status.

There was marked progress also in continuing legal education. The number of states having professional administrators of statewide programs of continuing education increased to ten. In several others, appointments of full time administrators were contemplated. Among some smaller states consideration was being given to creating joint three or four-state organizations to sponsor regional programs.

Throughout the country, there was a distinct trend toward greater emphasis on in-practice training and on coordination of continuing education as between the bar, the law schools and interested legal organizations. The increased activity all was pointed toward giving the practicing lawyer

easier access to top quality courses calculated to maintain his professional competence. The major gains have occurred since the Arden House Conference of 1958 and have been brought about under the aegis of the American Law Institute-American Bar Association (ALI-ABA) Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education.

A step that may prove to be another landmark in legal education was taken by the Board of Governors. The Board authorized the creation of a new special committee to survey and report on the needs of legal education in the U. S., including financial support of the law schools, availability of student aid, means of bringing desirable young people into the profession, and related problems. The step is calculated to enlist the organized bar more fully in support of the law schools in their efforts to strengthen the whole structure of legal education. The Committee embraces leaders of the Bar, of legal education, and the judiciary.

There was measurable progress in interprofessional relations. The Committee on Cooperation with the American Medical Association reported in August that the bar and medical associations of 22 states and Puerto Rico have adopted interprofessional codes, patterned in whole or in part on the "National Interprofessional Code for Physicians and Attorneys" promulgated by the ABA and AMA in 1958.

Medicolegal cooperation included collaboration between the ABA and AMA in script supervision

of an additional film in the "Medicine and the Law" series designed for showings to lawyer-doctor audiences. Through the Public Relations office, the Association now distributes five such films upon requests of bar associations. They dramatize situations involving presentation of medical evidence, professional liability, traumatic neurosis, post-mortem pathological examinations, and scientific tests for intoxication in traffic law enforcement. The fifth film in the series, "The Silent Witness," was produced this year.

The National Conference Committee of the American Bar Association and the American Bankers Association, trust division, promulgated during the year an agreed statement as to the roles of lawyers and trust institutions in estate planning. The statement was published (American Bar Association Journal, Sept. 1960) but still awaits formal approval of the policy-making bodies of the respective associations.

While the year's results of combatting unauthorized practice were characterized as "encouraging," the Association's Standing Committee on Unauthorized Practice of the Law said much remains to be done and that the menace to the public and the profession of illegal activities by non-lawyers is great.

A major decision was handed down by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in May in the case of *New Jersey State Bar Association v. Northern New Jersey Mortgage Associates and Lawyers Mort-*

Unauthorized Practice

gage and Title Company. It was a significant decision in several respects: It stressed that laws against unauthorized practice serve the public interest primarily by "protecting the unwary and the ignorant"; it held that no statute can constitutionally authorize the practice of law by one not duly admitted to the bar; it held that a corporation may not engage in conduct which amounts to the practice of law "even as an incident to its lawful business"; it declared that where a title company charges fees for "search and title abstracting" far in excess of the cost to the company, it may "fairly be taken as covering the title company's charges for the unspecified incidental services rendered by it, including the drawing of bonds, mortgages and affidavits of title." The opinion said a title company is engaged in unauthorized practice if it draws legal instruments for others, even if this consists only of "filling in and completing legal forms," and, finally, that title companies could not legally participate in the preparation of legal instruments or in the taking of other legal steps necessary to remove objections to a title or cure its defects.

The Board of Governors authorized the intervention *amicus curiae*, on behalf of the Association, in a case before the Missouri Supreme Court involving the handling by laymen of cases before that state's Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Other Pending Cases The request for American Bar intervention came from The Missouri Bar. Pending in several states were other important test cases. The ABA Com-

mittee concluded that never before had lawyer interest in the problem been greater.

In a step to coordinate more closely the total effort of the organized bar, and provide a reliable guide for state-local bar committees, the American Bar Committee completed during the year the compilation and publication of an indexed booklet containing all the Informative Opinions of the committee since 1936. The advisory opinions cover practically every aspect of unauthorized practice. The 60-page multigraphed publication may be ordered (\$1.00 per copy) by any Association member, or by any bar association.

In addition to responding to more than 150 inquiries from bar associations, lawyers and judges involving interpretations of the Canons of Ethics, the Committee on Professional Ethics reported to the annual meeting it had under consideration formal opinions on four important subjects: 1) Relationships between lawyers and collection agencies; 2) Defense of claims against insureds by house counsel for insurance companies; 3) Ethical phases of lawyer-accountant relationships, and 4) Appearances of lawyers and judges on television, radio or in motion pictures. The Committee was considering also the question whether the operations of some lawyer's title companies involve unethical practices.

The Committee on Professional Grievances processed more than fifty complaints during its first full year of operations as a separate Committee of the Association. The Committee's responsibility is lim-

Opinions Published

Ethics and Grievances

ited to considering appropriate disciplinary action as to complaints of unethical conduct on the part of members of the American Bar Association.

PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW

Perhaps no facet of legal profession activity has aroused wider public interest than have the efforts to extend the rule of law in the interest of world peace and to expand the application of legal processes to the rapidly growing volume of international commerce.

The year produced noteworthy developments in both the international and private law fields. The Association's 83rd annual meeting, in Washington, D. C., was by far the largest international gathering of the legal profession ever held, and a landmark event in Association annals. The Association invited as guests the barristers and judges who are members of the General Council of the Bar of England and Wales, the solicitors of The Law Society of England, and representatives of the legal profession of Scotland, Australia and Canada. In all, about 870 overseas lawyers and judges participated in the Washington meeting along with the record high registration of

preservation of representative government in the United States through a program of public education and understanding of the policies and responsibilities of American citizenship & promotion and establishment within the legal profession of organized facilities for the furnishing of legal services to all citizens as at a cost within their means & improvement of the administration of justice through the selection of qualified judges and adherence to effective standards of judicial administration and administrative procedure & maintenance of high standards of legal education and professions I conduct to the end that only those properly qualified so to do shall undertake to perform legal service & promotion of peace through the development of a system of international law consistent with the rights and liberties of American citizens under the constitution of the United States & coordination in a correlation of the activities of the entire organized bar in the United States of America

5,827 ABA members. The program provided valuable exchanges of information and opinion on professional problems in international law. It served also to strengthen the ties of understanding and the common purposes of the lawyers of the English speaking nations.

The Washington meeting reciprocated the hospitality extended to American lawyers by the British bar organizations at the Association's 1957 pilgrimage to London. Private home hospitality and entertainment of the visitors were provided not only by lawyers in the District of Columbia area, but by others in ten U. S. cities which groups of the barristers and solicitors chose to visit later.

Warm expressions of appreciation came to the Association from the British bar organizations. Speaking for the General Council of the Bar, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Viscount Kilmuir, observed in a farewell statement that when the guests returned home "there will be 1,200 new ambassadors for the United States spread out through the length and breadth of Great Britain." This was a reference to the fact that at least that many Britons, including wives and members of the families of the barristers and solicitors, came to the Washington meeting.

The Law Society, in a formal resolution of its Council, said in part: "All those who were privileged to form The Law Society's party were received everywhere—in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York

City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Richmond, as in Washington itself—with the greatest cordiality and friendliness. The Council desires to assure the American Bar Association that the generosity of their hospitality and the great care taken to secure the comfort and happiness of their guests will remain an indelible memory in the minds of all who were fortunate enough to have been able to accept their invitation. If proof were necessary of the community of ideals and outlook which will forever bind the English speaking lawyers of the world, it is provided by the unsurpassable friendliness shown by the members of the American Bar Association and their families."

Peace Through Law

The Association's Special Committee on World Peace Through Law, created in 1957, moved forward with plans to convene four international regional conferences of lawyers in Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe. The conferences will consider specific agenda items for a later projected world conference of lawyers under American Bar Association auspices. Tentative plans call for the regional conferences to be held in 1961, and the world conference in 1962.

Evidences of popular support for this unprecedented project came from many quarters. Organized bar support was reflected in the creation of counterpart world peace through law committees by more than seventy state and local bar associations. The International Bar Association and the Inter-American Bar Association endorsed the pro-

gram's objectives. The Ford Foundation made a grant of \$350,000, and the International Cooperation Administration a further grant of up to \$200,000, to finance the Committee's activities and the planned series of conferences. Editorial support in the nation's press was extensive and frequently laudatory.

At the annual meeting, the House of Delegates restated the assignment of the World Peace Through Law Committee to be: (1) "To explore and report upon what lawyers can do of a practical, concrete character to advance the rule of law among nations," and (2) "To stimulate interest and activity among lawyers and laymen for the advancement of world peace through the extension of the rule of law."

In its report to the House the Committee said in part: "Replacement of the rule of force with the rule of law . . . has spread throughout the world as a major topic for study, discussion and action. We have found that the peoples of the world have a new awareness that military power—even in the form of ultimate weapons—can no longer be the controlling factor in relations between nations. The growing intensity of the search for means and methods to translate the idea and the ideal of the rule of law into concrete, practical steps which will achieve the objective of a peaceful world is focused upon the legal processes, procedures, principles and institutions which have created order and stability within nations as well as international experience

and precedent . . . Lawyers are the most creative force in the field of national law, and creating a definite substantive program to accomplish a stable and orderly world — through law — is the main challenge of our time to our profession."

Connally Reservation Acting under a directive from the House of Delegates, the Committee filed with the House a separate report with respect to the U. S. Senate amendment of 1946, commonly known as the Connally reservation, by which the United States reserved to itself the right to determine whether cases involving this country, brought before the International Court of Justice, were domestic or international in character.

This report recommended that the House of Delegates go on record as favoring repeal of the reservation. It contended the reservation hampered utilization of the world court in that many other nations reciprocally adopted similar reservations. Another Association committee, the Standing Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations, recommended a contrary course in its report, favoring retention of the Connally reservation on the ground that its withdrawal would constitute a surrender of U. S. sovereignty. The issue was debated fully by the House of Delegates at the annual meeting. The ultimate vote was 114 to 107 in favor of repealing the reservation, the closeness of the tally reflecting the sharp division within the profession on the issue. However, the outcome was a reaffirmation of the stand which

the Association adopted in 1947 shortly after the Senate had enacted the reservation. At that time the House of Delegates also opposed it and urged its repeal.

Two developments in the field of international private law are worthy of note. The House of Delegates in August approved a resolution of the Section of International and Comparative Law aimed at expanding the principles of international commercial arbitration of disputes arising in the course of international trade and investment. Under the resolution the Association went on record as favoring United States ratification of the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. In its report the Section said ratification of the U. N. Convention, superseding the Geneva Arbitration Agreements of 1923-27, would serve several beneficial purposes: (1) The business community would be assured of greater flexibility in arranging international business transactions; (2) Enforcement of arbitral awards would be simplified; (3) Enforcement procedures would be standardized and arbitral awards given a more binding effect; (4) The essentially contractual nature of arbitration "would furnish a strong buttress to the safeguarding of private rights in foreign transactions through contractual provisions for resolving disputes."

Another Association agency, the Special Committee on Unification of International Private Law,

announced that with the cooperation of the American Bar Foundation it had completed a tentative draft of a report representing several years of study of the problems of unifying international laws applicable to private transactions and to individuals. This is scheduled to be submitted in February of 1961 to the House of Delegates.

COORDINATION & CORRELATION OF BAR ACTIVITIES

In more ways than ever before, and in more effective ways, the Association vitalized its function of coordinating the activities of the entire organized bar. It did so through more frequent consultation and communication with the more than 1,400 bar associations, state and local, as well as through specific cooperative enterprises. Joint action was achieved in various fields encompassing the mutual interests of the profession and the public.

The state and local bar associations are entirely autonomous. However, all state bar associations, and 22 major local bar associations as well as 17 other national legal organizations, are represented by one or more delegates in the House of Delegates. That policy-making body thus is broadly representative

preservation of representative government in the United States through a program of public education and understanding of the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship; promotion and establishment within the legal profession of organized facilities for the furnishing of legal services to all citizens at a cost within their means; improvement of the administration of justice through the selection of qualified judges and adherence to effective standards of judicial administration and administrative procedure; maintenance of high standards of legal education and professional conduct to the end that only those properly qualified so to do shall undertake to perform legal services; promotion of peace through the development of a system of international law consistent with the rights and liberties of American citizens under the Constitution of the United States; coordination and correlation of the activities of the entire organized bar in the United States of America.

of the more than 200,000 practicing lawyers in the nation. Its decisions, while not binding upon the state and local associations, have nonetheless been a great cohesive influence in uniting the profession behind particular objectives.

This has been true especially in the fields of legislation, unauthorized practice, public relations, and continuing education of the bar, to name only a few typical activities. It has been true also in such major bar educational efforts as Law Day USA, the world peace through law program, economics of the legal profession, and the client security fund program. The development of this informal partnership, while at the same time preserving state-local bar independence, has proved itself to be a unique achievement of the organized bar in America.

In the past year the Association's Coordination Service has broadened its work of assisting state and local bar associations. It developed a major new project — "Bar Builders" — a series of how-to-do-it blueprints for bar association activities. The aim is to stimulate bar activity, and to give bar officials all over the country the benefit of the experience of other associations as to specific projects. The bulletins will be disseminated periodically to all bar associations in loose leaf form, for retention and ready reference. The first blueprints dealt with "Assistance to Beginning Lawyers," "Law Career Information Program," "Juror Manuals" and "Annual Meeting Speakers." Future

"Bar
Builders"
Launched

bulletins will cover a wide range of subjects coming within the purview of bar association services to members, the profession at large, and the public.

The introduction to "Bar Builders" states in part: "With the continuing growth of the organized bar, it is apparent that much energy can be conserved, and bar progress stimulated, by putting before all bar associations on a regular basis recommendations and suggestions for improved programs and increased participation by members. Also, the annual changes of officers and resulting changes in organizational tempo can be offset to some degree by having at hand adequate data upon which sound bar programs may readily be built."

The staff and physical facilities of the Washington office were increased as part of a plan to expand its services to the membership and to bar associations. The plan included significant revisions of legislative procedure laid down by the Board of Governors. These are designed to increase the effectiveness of presentations of Association policy recommendations to the Congress, to provide state-local bar officials with timely information on Congressional activities of interest to the organized bar, and to achieve closer national-state-local bar collaboration in legislative activities.

The new plan of operation involves these specifics: (1) Creation of a Standing Committee on Federal Legislation, with advisory members in every state, to assist other ABA Committees and Sections in implementing Association legislative recommenda-

tions; (2) Procedural changes (a) directing members of Sections or Committees, appearing as witnesses before Congressional committees, to advise the Washington office prior to such appearances, and (b) permitting the House of Delegates to enunciate policy positions as to the "purpose and effect" of legislation, without necessarily limiting such recommendations to specific bills that are often revised during the legislative process; (3) Enlargement of the Washington office by its move to new quarters in the Bender Building, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, and the addition of an assistant director of work in the fields of legislative research and information.

Specialized surveys and services were inaugurated.

A *Young Lawyer Government Placement Service* was started by the Junior Bar Conference to provide to interested young lawyers, upon request, information as to current employment opportunities in federal government departments and agencies.

In cooperation with the American Law Student Association, the JBC also initiated an experimental *Lawyer Placement Information Service* at the annual meeting, bringing together lawyers and law firms seeking to employ lawyers and lawyers (of all ages) seeking new locations. The experiment proved to be highly successful; more than 130 employers and 500 applicants participated in the initial service, and some 75 actual placements resulted. The Association received dozens of letters of commendation from individual lawyers, from law firms and

from corporate law departments. The feasibility of establishing a full time placement service at Association headquarters is receiving consideration. The Junior Bar Conference also polled 2,500 government lawyers under age 36, to obtain authoritative facts about conditions under which they work and their attitudes toward government service as a career. The information was being tabulated at year's end, for later use in legislative efforts in the Congress to improve the status of government attorneys.

For the first time, lectures on unauthorized practice were inaugurated at several law schools under the aegis of the JBC Unauthorized Practice Committee. Their purpose was to acquaint graduating students with the extent of illegal law practice by non-lawyers. Participating schools included Northwestern University, West Virginia University College of Law, and Georgetown and Catholic University law schools in Washington, D. C.

The Special Committee on Economics of Law Practice distributed to the entire Association membership two additional publications, *Law Office Layout and Design*, and *Tax Problems Encountered in the General Practice of Law*. They were publications Nos. 4 and 5 of a series of such monographs intended to provide practical help to members in the economic phases of practice. The Committee also conducted a National Conference on Economics of Law Practice in Chicago, attended by bar officials and aimed at integrating the activities of the

Law Practice Economics

economics committees of state and local bar associations with those of the ABA committee.

The Award of Merit competition, through which the Association gives national recognition to the outstanding state and local bar activities programs, reached new high points of interest and participation. Sixty entries were received. Five merit awards, and ten honorable mention awards, were made in 1960. The top award among larger state bars went to the Missouri Bar; among smaller associations, to the Arkansas State Bar. Among city bar associations the merit awards went, in their respective size categories, to the Louisville (Ky.) Bar Association, the Multnomah Bar Association of Portland, Ore., and to the Payne County Bar Association of Stillwater, Okla.

The value of these awards is more than current. This year, as in former years, the award-winning programs were summarized and published by the American Bar Association for the information and guidance of other interested bar organizations. The 1959 *Award of Merit Summary* was mailed to all bar associations by the Coordination Service and many additional requests for copies were received.

Possibly the most apposite example of bar coordination was in the legislative field. The Washington office of the Association periodically furnished to all bar officials timely factual reports on the status of legislation in Congress of particular import to the profession through the "Washington Letter." Responding to these bulletins, many bar associa-

*Awards
of
Merit*

*Legislative
Liaison*

tions were able to communicate with their Senators and Congressmen on important issues and at strategic times during the Congressional session.

Although the 86th Congress failed to pass the bill which had the most widespread bar support—the legislation to enable self-employed persons to establish individual retirement programs—the bill came closer than ever before to final enactment and is expected to have a priority position in the next Congress. Its progress this year was traceable in substantial part to improved bar liaison. Similarly, good progress was discernible as to several other Association legislative objectives.

The most unusual example of bar coordination appropriately provided an augury for the future. It was the pioneer electronic data retrieval exhibit conducted at the Association's annual meeting. The exhibit was arranged by the IBM Corporation at the request of a special committee of the Association's Section of Bar Activities and in cooperation also with related agencies of bar associations and law schools. The exhibit in Washington was viewed by more than 2,000 lawyers; the electronic computer demonstrated how, in a matter of minutes, it could do a legal research job that an experienced lawyer would require at least a full working day to perform. It analyzed a body of 400 statutes relating to tax exemption of charitable hospitals, and came up with the pertinent laws from the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The ABA special committee established a joint

committee with the Association of American Law Schools to study cooperative means of applying electronic research techniques to law. It visualizes the day when such equipment will take some of the worst drudgery out of a lawyer's life. One state Supreme Court judge predicted it would bring about the equivalent of an "industrial revolution" in law practice by 1985—not because the average law office could expect to have such costly machines, but because versatile types of automatic data retrieval machines would be available in central locations for the use of individual lawyers in researching specific points of law.



The American Bar Association is on the march.

Its activities were this year more extensive than ever before; they form in the aggregate a mosaic—varied, wide-ranging and ever-changing—yet always pointed to the broader horizons envisioned by the Association's long range goals.

*The
Years
Ahead*

The rapid growth and progress of recent years has been possible because the Association has received steadily increasing membership support. The rate of future progress will depend not alone upon the present members, but upon the extent to which other men and women of the profession join in making the national organization of the bar truly representative of its numerical strength, influence, and responsibility in American Life.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tamm

DATE: 11/14/60

FROM : [redacted]

b6
b7c

SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 PRESIDENT-ELECT
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR
 NOVEMBER 1, 1960

SYNOPSIS: In response to memorandum from [redacted] to Mr. Rosen 11/4/60, a very large part of the activities of the FBI Laboratory are concerned with assistance at no cost to local law enforcement. This assistance takes the form of examinations of evidence in criminal cases, furnishing of expert witnesses to testify to result of examinations, technical guidance and instruction, maintenance of reference files, on-the-scene technical assistance in connection with bombing and airplane disasters, et cetera.

In fiscal 1960, the Laboratory conducted more examinations than any other time in its history thus indicating a growing use and awareness of FBI Laboratory facilities by outside agencies. A Federal Crime Commission obviously could not benefit or enhance the services currently being performed by the Laboratory without setting up their own Laboratory which would be a costly duplication of existing facilities.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be forwarded to the Investigative Division.

DETAILS: Reference is made to memorandum from [redacted] to Mr. Rosen dated 11/4/60, requesting material from Laboratory and other Divisions concerning the Federal Crime Commission pros and cons. It is the Laboratory's view that the creation of a Federal Crime Commission could only have adverse effect on the cooperative functions currently performed for local law enforcement.

A high percent of the Laboratory's activities is on behalf of state, county and municipal agencies throughout the country and for other Federal agencies, departments and bureaus. During fiscal 1960, the Laboratory conducted 210,745

1 - [redacted] Room 4720
 1 - Mr. Malone, Room 5256

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EX-105

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JAN 16 1961

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McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

UNRECORDED 10/21/62-10/21/63-51

Memorandum to Mr. Tamm
Re: John C. Satterfield
President-Elect
American Bar Association
Interview With the Director
November 1, 1960

examinations of which 41,815 were for state, county and municipal agencies and another 4,004 for other Government agencies, all at absolutely no cost to these agencies. These are the highest such figures in the Laboratory's history indicating a growing awareness and use of our facilities by outside agencies.

Expert witnesses from the FBI Laboratory appear in court and testify on behalf of prosecution in criminal cases, again at no cost for prosecuting agency. During fiscal 1960, scientists from the FBI Laboratory appeared in federal, state and local courts and court-martials proceedings and offered expert testimony in 369 instances.

Local police agencies throughout the United States and its possessions, in addition to submitting evidence for examination, ask and obtain guidance and suggestions from the FBI Laboratory in handling scientific problems. This assistance is furnished in personal conferences, formal training courses and by correspondence.

In addition, all law enforcement benefits from our reference files which include Anonymous Letter File, Confidence Men File, National Automobile Altered Numbers File, National Lottery File, National Unidentified Ammunition File, Obscene File and the National Fraudulent Check File. These reference files provide a means of matching evidence in current cases with similar evidence in other cases, thus tying together two or more crimes, possibly in different localities, to the same subject or subjects.

The on-the-scene technical assistance rendered by the Laboratory in racial bombing cases and airplane disasters is an important and much appreciated service to local agencies.

It might be argued that the Laboratory could continue to perform these valuable functions even though a Federal Crime Commission was in operation. This is fallacious since much of the assistance rendered to local law enforcement by the Laboratory is in connection with other services of the

Memorandum to Mr. Tamm
Re: John C. Satterfield
President-Elect
American Bar Association
Interview With the Director
November 1, 1960

FBI such as Identification Division, Law Enforcement Bulletin, police training and the day to day assistance rendered by local field offices. In other words, the Laboratory is only one member of the "FBI team" dedicated to the service of good law enforcement.

It is difficult to imagine how a Federal Crime Commission or its equivalent would benefit this enormously satisfactory working relationship between the FBI Laboratory and law enforcement generally.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 14, 1960

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

Dear

SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 PRESIDENT-ELECT
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR
 NOVEMBER 1, 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
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Reference is made to the memorandum of [redacted] to Mr. Rosen dated November 4, 1960, captioned as above, in which it was requested that the Central Research Section review its Crimdel material for information which might be of interest to Mr. Satterfield.

In accordance with the request set out in the referenced memorandum the Central Research Section has reviewed Crimdel files for material that would be of possible significance to Mr. Satterfield in objecting to the formation of a National Crime Commission or a similar type clearinghouse. In setting out this material, no attempt was made to conceal the sources of information. This, of course, should be done by the Investigative Division who will compile the material in final form.

House of Cards

In June, 1960, Lieutenant [redacted] Intelligence Section, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, informed an Agent of the Dallas office that, during a recent trip to California, he had received the following information from a Los Angeles County deputy sheriff.

[redacted] stated that the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit is presently operating on a nationwide basis with headquarters in Sacramento, California. He

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 (11)

EX. - 102

REG. #7

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Malone
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. Tamm

- 1 - Mr. Staffeld
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - C. G. Cusick

94-1-369-

1463

12 JAN 13 1961

Cusick
Central Research

51 JUN 18 1961

XEROX
JAN 16 1961

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UNRECORDED CPN FILED IN 42 6093-1

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re John C. Satterfield
 President-Elect
 American Bar Association (ABA)
Interview with the Director
November 1, 1960

indicated that most of the members consist of small police departments throughout the United States. The purpose of the organization is to contribute intelligence information concerning organized crime to Sacramento headquarters which, in turn, disseminates the information to all members of the organization.

According to [redacted] the State Intelligence Unit of Texas has joined the unit. but the Los Angeles County [redacted]

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[redacted] (Dallas Crimdel -- 6-23-60)

The above is a graphic example of a "house of cards" type operation and why the National Clearinghouse on hoodlums and their activities cannot successfully operate.

Exchange of Information

During the Spring of 1960, the Charlotte office informed the Buffalo office that [redacted] a male Negro, had been arrested at Charlotte in the [redacted] New York license plates. Agents of the Buffalo office ascertained that the car and license plates had been stolen in Buffalo

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The Charlotte office promptly furnished the Buffalo office with a detailed [redacted]

An official of the Buffalo Police Department cited this case as an example of what close cooperation between law enforcement agencies can achieve. He was highly commendatory in his praise of the FBI and expressed grateful appreciation for the promptness with which the Bureau had responded to the Buffalo Police Department's request for assistance in the Blocker case. (Buffalo Crimdel -- 63-4296-6-311)

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont

Re John C. Satterfield
 President-Elect
 American Bar Association (ABA)
 Interview with the Director
 November 1, 1960

On January 16, 1960, a small group of law enforcement officials met in the office of the United States Attorney at Albuquerque, New Mexico, to plan the largest single crackdown on narcotic peddlers in the history of the State. Most of the actual organization and raid plans were formulated by Chief of Detectives Lieutenant [redacted] (National Academy), of the Albuquerque Police Department. At 2:00 a.m., January 19, 1960, local officers and representatives of the United States Marshal's Office and the Treasury Department put into motion the plans to arrest the narcotic violators who had been indicted by a Federal grand jury or for whom a state warrant had been issued. By January 20, 1960, 37 individuals were in custody, leaving only one to be apprehended.

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Lieutenant [redacted] advised that the Albuquerque Police Department had been painstakingly gathering evidence in preparation for this raid for many months. He stated that some of the evidence was developed through complainants, surveillances, and the occasional arrest of traffickers. [redacted] advised that the principal source of evidence was developed through informants. He stated that the information furnished his department by the FBI from its confidential informants contributed to more than half of the arrests made in this raid. In some instances the original information identifying a new dope peddler, who was not known to the local authorities, can be credited to an FBI informant. (Albuquerque Crimdel -- 63-4296-52-260)

The Deputy Chief of Police of the Albuquerque Police Department, subsequently mentioned that the narcotics problem was apparently the cause of the high crime rate in Albuquerque. He said that crime-rate statistics since the mass arrests (January 20, 1960) had borne out this theory. He claimed that from December 31, 1959, to January 19, 1960, 432 crimes in the following categories were reported in Albuquerque for an average of slightly less than 22 per day:

3 - armed robberies	46 - grand larcenies
63 - commercial burglaries	71 - petty larcenies
49 - house burglaries	192 - car prowlings
8 - shopliftings	

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re John C. Satterfield
 President-Elect
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Interview with the Director
November 1, 1960

However, from January 20, 1960, to January 25, 1960, there were only 71 such crimes reportedly committed, for an average of just under 12 per day. The following offenses were reported for this period:

0 - armed robberies	9 - grand larcenies
8 - commercial burglaries	16 - petty larcenies
10 - house burglaries	23 - car prowlings
5 - shopliftings	

(Albuquerque Crimdel -- 1-29-60)

The incidents mentioned above graphically illustrates that law enforcement can successfully come to grips with the criminal element without the so-called clearinghouse type approach.

Black Book Operation

On November 1, 1960, Captain [redacted] Houston, Texas, Police Department, mentioned that Captain [redacted] Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department Intelligence Division, explained his organization to Houston Mayor Lewis Cutrer and high-ranking police officers on October 31, 1960.

Captain [redacted] mentioned that Captain [redacted] was asked by Chief of Police Carl Shuprline to speak to the officers as well as to alleviate the fears of many policemen that such a division is a "secret spy outfit." Captain [redacted] replied "this is ridiculous."

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Captain [redacted] related that "we don't concentrate on crimes, but on individuals involved in crimes." (Houston Crimdel -- 63-4296-19-457)

As you know, Captain [redacted] is a leading advocate of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit. [redacted] on this occasion either wittingly or unwittingly revealed the true purpose of his own intelligence operation and that of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit. It is a pure and simple [redacted] Mickey Cohen and other Los Angeles hoodlums are still roaming about the city.

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re John C. Satterfield
 President-Elect
 American Bar Association (ABA)
Interview with the Director
November 1, 1960

Oppose National Crime Commission

The California State Sheriffs' Association has joined the ranks of those opposing the formation of a National Crime Commission. The Sheriffs' Association, at its meeting held in Palm Springs, California, during April, 1960, opposed the formation of a National Crime Commission on the grounds that it would "encroach upon local law enforcement agencies" and is "contrary to our form of government." (San Francisco Crimdel -- 63-4296-47-533)

In considering this matter, it is felt that a summary of the monograph entitled "Organized Criminal Groups," should be furnished Mr. Satterfield as it would acquaint him with the evolvement of organized crime in this country. The summary will not contain any classified material. The summary is as follows:

Crime Follows Trend of Times

In an age of bigness, organization, and efficiency, crime has naturally followed the trend of the times. Organization makes crime profitable and dangerous, for it has introduced into the field of crime those factors of leadership, specialized personnel, mutual cooperation, planning, and diversification that will insure large, illegal income. Today's organized criminal groups are comparatively stable organizations which have adopted some of the organizational methods and practices of modern business in order to operate and supervise efficiently their vast and varied enterprises.

Old-Type Gangs

A generation ago, organized crime was generally perpetrated by individual gangs whose activities were strictly predatory. These gangs--such as the Barker-Karpis gang--engaged in such specialized forms of criminal activity as hijacking, kidnaping, bank robbery, automobile theft, counterfeiting, and bootlegging, usually confining their depredations to certain communities or certain areas of the country.

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re John C. Satterfield
 President-Elect
 American Bar Association (ABA)
 Interview with the Director
 November 1, 1960

Effects of Prohibition

New types of criminal gangs emerged during Prohibition, materially changing the form and scope of organized crime. On the basis of the huge, illicit revenue realized during that era, organized crime took on the proportions, characteristics, and methods of big business, as gangs began to transform themselves into businesslike organizations, which have since come to be known as criminal "syndicates," "combinations," "mobs," "rings," et cetera. Many present-day criminal groups are the victors and survivors of the bloody underworld wars of the Prohibition period, and are built around a hard core of experienced, resourceful, ruthless leaders.

Composition of Syndicates

The modern criminal syndicate is composed of a number of local gangs loosely bound together into a combine having a monopoly on crime in a specific geographic area. As a result of their monopolies--achieved by a process of relentless competition and elimination--syndicates are able to dictate the conditions under which criminal activities of a certain type are permitted within a city, county, or larger area. Efforts by outsiders to "muscle in" are repressed by force and violence.

Syndicates Autonomous

Each syndicate is autonomous and generally handles its own affairs without interference from other syndicates. Since some syndicates have interlocking interests and engage in the same type of criminal activity, syndicates occasionally find it profitable and advantageous to cooperate with each other. While a number of regional and local criminal syndicates exist throughout the country, there is no indication of a centrally or nationally organized syndicate as such. No one group or individual exercises either paramount or partial control on a national or international level.

Major Organized Criminal Activities

The major activities of organized crime today are gambling, narcotics trafficking, and industrial and labor racketeering. Other profitable criminal

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re John C. Satterfield
 President-Elect
 American Bar Association (ABA)
Interview with the Director
November 1, 1960

ventures engaged in include bootlegging, loan-sharking, prostitution, and fencing of stolen goods. Illegal gambling is the keystone of organized crime, supplying the main source of revenue and occupying the same dominant position in present-day organized crime that bootlegging did during Prohibition.

Political Influence and Police Protection

Political influence and police protection insuring relative immunity from prosecution and punishment, together with indifference or tolerance on the part of the public, are essential to the success of sustained, large-scale organized criminal operations. However, only a very small minority of the members of any law enforcement agency is guilty of corruption.

Efforts to Gain Respectability

With the income earned from their criminal activities, many hoodlums engage in legitimate businesses (1) to gain a superficial respectability, (2) to acquire convenient depositories for their illicit funds, thus providing some explanation for their source of revenue to inquiring income-tax authorities, (3) to establish fronts for their criminal activities, and (4) to make profitable investments. Some notorious gangsters make a habit of contributing generously to charities, fraternal organizations, and other meritorious causes so as to ingratiate themselves with the community.

Federal Government and Organized Crime

Although organized crime is largely a local and state problem, the Federal Government must provide leadership, guidance, and assistance in the ceaseless struggle against organized crime, for many criminal groups have nationwide ramifications. It is unrealistic to expect any curtailment of organized crime without close and complete cooperation between local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

Role of FBI

The FBI has a definite, over-all interest in organized criminal activities guided, directed, and controlled by powerful underworld figures, in view of the

Memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re John C. Satterfield
President-Elect
American Bar Association (ABA)
Interview with the Director
November 1, 1960

possibility that their operations may implicate them in violations within the Bureau's primary investigative jurisdiction. It is likewise necessary that the FBI develop information concerning criminal groups in which prominent hoodlums are active so as to obtain a broad, clear view of organized crime in the United States.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Investigative Division.

S. C. S.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen
 FROM : T. J. McAndrews
 SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 PRESIDENT-ELECT
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR
 NOVEMBER 1, 1960

DATE: November 4, 1960

SPG ✓
 Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach ✓
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter ✓
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Candy _____

Reference is made to the memorandum of November 2, 1960, from Mr. Malone to Mr. Mohr with respect to the Director's visit with John C. Satterfield on November 1, 1960. It is noted that the Investigative Division has been designated as coordinator in the preparation of a memorandum concerning the entire picture on the National Crime Commission problem. This memorandum, after being approved by the Director, will be made available to Mr. Satterfield. In connection with the preparation of this material, the views of the Training and Inspection Division and the Crime Records Division as well as all other logical Bureau sources are to be obtained.

The following information is being solicited from the Bureau divisions as indicated below:

A. Training and Inspection Division

1. The Training and Inspection Division has conducted research with respect to the history and background of the Crime Commission idea. A memorandum containing this information, along with any other material believed by this division to be of significance to Mr. Satterfield in his consideration of this problem, should be submitted for inclusion in the over-all material.

2. In view of the fact this division maintains liaison with the American Bar Association (ABA), it is requested that this division ascertain whether or not ABA has at any time considered the Crime Commission idea in committee or in convention and whether any resolution was acted on or any public statement made by the ABA.

3. Material should also be submitted in memorandum form with reference to the current status of the Crime Commission idea in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the position taken on the Crime Commission idea by Los Angeles Chief of Police William H. Parker, and others.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Malone
 1 - Mr. Trotter

1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Tamm
 1 - Mr. Belmont

ASST. JAN 18 1961
 (12) *one dictated*
11/17/60

JAN 16 1961

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Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: John C. Satterfield

4. The memorandum from the Training and Inspection Division should contain any pros and cons not previously considered by the Bureau.

B. Crime Records Division

1. Crime Records Division should provide material in memorandum form on any public statements made by the President, the Attorney General and the Director concerning the Crime Commission idea.

2. Crime Records Division should also provide "eye-opening statistics" on the extensiveness of the Bureau's cooperation with local law enforcement in proper areas. In this regard, see page two of the details in referenced memorandum.

3. This division should also provide in memorandum form information with respect to the public stand taken in selected newspapers and periodicals by persons in public life.

4. Material should also be submitted with respect to the Congressional attitude given to the National Crime Commission idea, it being noted there have been some members of Congress who have been sympathetic and others who have been opposed to the National Crime Commission idea.

5. Any pros and cons not previously considered by the Bureau should be forwarded for inclusion in the over-all material to be submitted for approval.

C. It is noted that the Identification Division and the Laboratory Division on a daily basis conduct business with local law enforcement agencies. It is, therefore, requested that these divisions together with the Domestic Intelligence Division (Central Research Section), which receives voluminous material through its Crimdel Program, provide in memorandum form any views or pros and cons with respect to the Crime Commission idea which may not have been previously considered. It is noted a number of objections to the Crime Commission idea were cited to the field in SAC Letter 60-45, Paragraph E.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: John C. Satterfield

D. Investigative Division

Upon receipt of the foregoing information, the Investigative Division will compile the material into a single memorandum together with the objections to the National Crime Commission as well as Federal legislation which has in the past been introduced in Congress with respect to this matter. The material will thereafter be submitted to the Director for approval prior to being transmitted to Mr. Satterfield.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the requested material reach the Investigative Division by November 14, 1960.

JHM

K

DP

pas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER *(J. J.)*

FROM : R. C. Anderson *(J.C.)*

DATE: 11-16-60

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen *Rosen*
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 PRESIDENT-ELECT
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR
 NOVEMBER 1, 1960

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Reference is made to memorandum dated 11-4-60 from [redacted] to Mr. Rosen concerning preparation of memorandum for Satterfield on the National Crime Commission problem in which information was solicited from various divisions of Bureau.

It is suggested that the memorandum prepared for Mr. Satterfield include a summary of Ident's co-operative features which are available to all law enforcement and governmental agencies for official use. These include the search of arrest fingerprint cards and applicant type fingerprint cards submitted for licensing, employment, and security clearance purposes. In addition to furnishing arrest records as result of fingerprint searches, the facilities of the Division are available on a 24-hour basis to authorized agencies where data may be obtained by wire, telephone, or other means in emergency situations.

In addition to the functions outlined above, the Identification Division examines evidence for latent fingerprints and provides expert testimony on fingerprint identifications to all levels of law enforcement. Wanted notices are placed in the criminal files of the Identification Division for local law enforcement agencies, and approximately 100 such notices per month are given nation-wide circulation through the facilities of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The Identification Division provides experts for instruction in fingerprint matters in Field Police Schools and in the FBI National Academy, and through the Disaster Squad, renders assistance to local law enforcement agencies in identifying victims of airplane crashes and similar disasters.

A National Crime Commission, if created, would probably result in expensive and unnecessary duplication of much of this factual data concerning arrests and convictions, and as outlined in SAC letter 60-45, would probably be supplemented by "rumor" type information which could never be documented from any source and would lend itself to misuse.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-4

94-1-369-1465

Refer Investigative Division for consideration for inclusion of above data into proposed memorandum.

JAN 18 1961

UNRECORDED CP FILED IN 6253

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JAN 16 1961

162 JAN 22 1961 Stafford, Room 4708 JB (sent direct)

RCA:vlf (3)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 12/28/60

FROM : Mr. Edwards

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATIONCRIMINAL LAW SECTIONINQUIRY FROM LAWRENCE SPEISER
DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE OF
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
(ACLU)

Brennan ✓
 Callahan ✓
 DeLoach
 Malone
 McGuire
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm
 Trotter
 W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Lundy

Reference is made to my memorandum of 12/9/60, reporting that Lawrence Speiser, Director of the Washington Office of the American Civil Liberties Union, desired me to cooperate with a committee sponsored by the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association, the purpose of which would be to conduct research with a view to sponsoring a model pamphlet summarizing the rights of arrested persons. Mr. Tolson indicated "I don't think we should have anything to do with Speiser." Speiser has not contacted me since his initial call of 11/28/60. The way he left it with me was that he would send me a number of representative pamphlets which had been put out by various state jurisdictions and after I had an opportunity to look them over he wanted a chance to discuss this project in further detail with me. Since the next move was up to him, I have not contacted him and in accordance with Mr. Tolson's views I will have nothing to do with him.

~~44-15369~~
NOT RECORDED

However, I do wish to report that on 12/28/60 I was discussing some other business of the Criminal Law Section with its chairman, Brigadier General Charles L. Decker, Jr. I mentioned this committee to General Decker. He said that despite the fact that Rufus King had done most of the leg work in setting up this committee, Decker was familiar with it. He said that it was a 3-man committee, consisting of Speiser, Thurman Arnold and Massachusetts Attorney General, Edward McCormack, Jr. Speiser is nominally chairman, but Decker said all three men are pretty much acting as cochairman. I told General Decker of my call from Rufus King and Speiser and I told him that I did not want to have anything to do with this committee. General Decker appreciated my call; however, he said that he didn't want me to misunderstand his motives in sanctioning such a committee; he wanted me to understand that he had not suddenly "gone soft." He said he has been attacked by the ACLU probably as much as anybody else and he has little sympathy for many of the things they do. However, General Decker did feel that one way to know what a group like this is doing and to be able to control it is to bring them under control. He said that any pamphlet that they propose will certainly get a "fine-tooth comb" going over by the Criminal Law Section and it will be a solid, impartial,

ORIGINAL COPY FILED 6/1/1961

DeLoach 1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - W. C. Sullivan

JAN 18 1961

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18 JAN 7 1961

TWO

Memo to Mr. Malone
Re: ABA

objective piece of work before it comes out of the committee.

General Decker did state that he felt it might be helpful to law enforcement if some of the accused did understand the limits of their rights and privileges when they are arrested. I told General Decker this might be so. I also told him, however, that if they were going to put out a "bible" enumerating the rights of the accused, why wouldn't there also be a need for a counterpart in the form of a manual to guide the arresting officer. General Decker said there was no reason he knew why this wouldn't be a good idea. But he said both pamphlets need not come out simultaneously and one could follow the other. He felt there might be a greater need for a pamphlet on the rights of the accused because he said it is reasonable to expect that law enforcement officers pretty well know what their rights and responsibilities are. I told him this was not always so because in some of the smaller local law enforcement agencies, unfortunately the pay and training were not adequate to guarantee knowledgeable officers and consequently there was the same risk of their floundering at the time of arrest and jeopardizing the case on appeal because of some due process oversight or other infringement of constitutional guarantees.

It appears, therefore, that the committee is a going concern. I told General Decker that although I did not want to be included on the committee, I would certainly want to follow very closely the work of this committee so that we could protect law enforcement's best interests. He agreed.

ACTION:

None . . . informative.

JHM *7/20*
, 7/20

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 1/12/61

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SECTION OF ANTITRUST LAW

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

JW
✓ MBell (FYI)

By the attached form letter dated 1/3/61, the Director received an invitation from Earl W. Kintner, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in Kintner's capacity as member of the council of the Antitrust Section soliciting the Director as a member of the ABA to join the Antitrust Law Section. Since this is a form letter and since the Bureau keeps abreast of activities of the Antitrust Law Section through its already established liaison, it is felt that no acknowledgment or other action is necessary.

ACTION: For information.

H.L.E.
1/12

REC-9

94-1-369-1466

10 JAN 17 1961

HLE:sjw
(2)

EX-113

62 FEB 1 1961

ENCLOSURE

SHEET ATTACHED

60 JAN 20 1961

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED 1878

SECTION OF ANTITRUST LAW

1960-1961

V

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225 BUSH ST.
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
Vice-Chairman S. CHESTERFIELD OPPENHEIM
UNIV. OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Section Delegate to House of Delegates
HAMMOND E. CHAFFETZ
2900 PRUDENTIAL PLAZA
CHICAGO 1, ILL.

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JACK I. LEVY, Chicago, Ill.
CYRUS V. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT A. BICKS, Washington, D. C.
RICHARD W. McLAREN, Chicago, Ill.

January 3, 1961

Dear Fellow ABA Member:

You are cordially invited to join the Section of Antitrust Law.

As Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, I have had the opportunity of observing how extensively and intimately the Federal antitrust and trade regulation laws affect nearly all segments of American business.

If you are a business lawyer, we feel sure that you will wish to consider the advantages of keeping current on developments in this field of the law through membership in the Section of Antitrust Law. This is particularly so with respect to young lawyers who are building a business practice.

The enclosed brochure describes the work of the Section and some of the advantages of membership. We are confident that the two educational books distributed each year by the Section alone are worth the annual dues. If you are not now a member of the Section, we hope that you will return the enclosed enrollment card and take an active interest in the affairs of the Section of Antitrust Law.

Sincerely yours,

Earl W. Kintner

REC-9
Earl W. Kintner
Member of the Council
ENCLOSURE

10 JAN 17 1961

EX-113

Enclosure

Mr. Muller from
J. F. Edwards
N.Y.C.

94-1-369-1466

ENCLOSURE

A
CHALLENGE
TO

LAWYERS ENGAGED
IN ANTITRUST PRACTICE



SECTION OF
ANTITRUST LAW

Originally organized—1952

Present membership—over 4,000

A NEW AND ACTIVE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Background

The Section of Antitrust Law was organized by the American Bar Association in September 1952 and has grown today to a membership of over 4,000.

Its purpose is to further the development of the antitrust laws and related statutes so as best to promote the public interest, to make available to the bar maximum information permitting a better understanding of these laws and statutes, and to work with all appropriately interested groups to improve the administration of justice in this field of law.

Membership Advantages

The Section functions through a council and numerous committees and subcommittees. In the spring the Section provides a program in Washington, D. C., which includes a cocktail hour and dinner, committee meetings dealing with a variety of current problems, and a formal symposium on some comprehensive issue or issues of major importance. In the late summer, at the time of the annual Association meeting, the Section's program embraces a luncheon, a briefing on the latest developments in Congress, in the enforcement agencies, and in the courts, further committee meetings and additional symposia.

Its earlier symposia have included a general introduction to this field of law, an antitrust dictionary, a horn book on procedure and a review of antitrust remedies. Its most recent symposia have dealt with the problems of small business, trade associations, multi-corporate enterprises and foreign commerce.

The Chairman, Commissioners and members of the staff of the Federal Trade Commission, the Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Antitrust Division and other members of the Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, frequently address the Section on antitrust matters.

The Section welcomes your participation in these sessions.

Application of _____
Please Print or Type

Street City Zone State

for enrollment in the Section of Antitrust Law

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 East 60th Street Chicago 37, Illinois

Check for \$5.00 payable to American Bar Association, annual dues for the Section, is enclosed herewith.

Membership in the American Bar Association is a prerequisite to enrollment in any of its Sections.

Signature _____ Date _____

Some direct benefits that result from membership in the Section of Antitrust Law are:

- Receipt of printed reports, addresses and discussions—twice a year—in books attractively bound, which are invaluable as an outstanding source of antitrust law information.
- Opportunity to participate in discussions at semi-annual meetings with leading lawyers from both government and private practice.
- Opportunity to attend spring dinner, at which members of the United States Supreme Court and United States Court of Appeals and many government lawyers are frequent guests.
- Exchange of ideas about your problems with eminent lawyers from all parts of the country.

COMMITTEES OF THE SECTION

- Antitrust Exemptions
- Clayton Act
- Federal Trade Commission
- Information and Education
- International Trade
- Legislation
- Liaison With Other Committees and Sections of the Association
- Membership
- Practice and Procedure
- Sherman Act
- State Antitrust Laws
- Supplementary Antitrust Sanctions
- Trade Associations

I have checked the committees in which I am especially interested.

MAIL YOUR APPLICATION TODAY

(Enrollment Blank Inside)

94-1-369-1466

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/13/61

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

SUBJECT: ✓ AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letters to Bureau dated 11/23 and
12/21/60, in captioned matter.

For the Bureau's information, Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., the Richmond attorney responsible for introducing the resolution before the American Bar Association (ABA) during August, 1960, that the ABA recommend that every secondary school, public and private, teach courses on Communism, was on January 3, 1961 appointed by Governor LINDSEY ALMOND to the State Board of Education. Mr. POWELL was highly complimented by Governor ALMOND in making this appointment and was recognized for the fine services he had rendered in connection with his functions as a member of the Richmond, Virginia School Board.

For the Bureau's additional information, there are attached one copy each of the following editorials from the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper:

"Education and the Red Threat," January 2, 1961 issue and
"The Grim Facts as to Communism," January 3, 1961 issue.

It will be noted that the second editorial refers to the fact that the third would appear "tomorrow." For the information of the Bureau, the third article, which appeared on January 4, 1961, is entitled "A Longer School Day and Year," and deals with the subject matter indicated without making any

57 JAN 26 1961

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REC-35

94-1-369-1467

17 JAN 17 1961

(2)- Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Richmond

MHC/mw

63 FEB 1 1961

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH
TMC

RH 94-390

pertinent comments concerning the issue regarding teaching of Communism in the public schools, except to restate the fact that the proposal has been made, hence the latter is not being forwarded to the Bureau.

Richmond will continue to follow developments in this matter and keep Bureau advised.

Education and the Red Threat

Does the average American understand the magnitude of the threat to his very existence posed by Russian and Chinese communism? Is he fully aware of the fact that communism, as practiced in Moscow and Peiping, is not just another form of government, but an international conspiracy of the most malignant type whose chief object is to conquer the world, and to enslave all its inhabitants, including ourselves?

It is gravely to be doubted that most Americans are completely aware of the Communist challenge. Many seem almost to believe that this threat will go away, if we will just stop thinking and talking about it.

One of those who is endeavoring to arouse us to a recognition of what we are facing is LEWIS F. POWELL JR., chairman of the City School Board, who made a visit to the Soviet Union in 1958. MR. POWELL has been trying ever since to awaken us to the menace of international communism.

LEWIS POWELL, who has the capacity to see farther down the road than the great majority of his fellow-citizens, is particularly disturbed over what he regards as the lack of urgency concerning this matter among our educators. Speaking a few weeks ago to the Virginia Commission on Public Education, headed by STATE SEN. WILLIAM B. SPONG JR. of Portsmouth, he recommended "more effective

instruction on international communism" in our secondary schools.

He stressed that international communism is "a new and unique force in the world, which must be taught as such." We must get entirely away from the notion, he said, that communism "is merely another form of government comparable to certain other forms which have come and gone in history."

In support of his viewpoint he quoted from an address of ALLEN DULLES, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, in which MR. DULLES said:

I have reviewed the curriculums of many of our universities and colleges and, despite, a considerable advance in recent years our students are not yet afforded a broad opportunity to gain the essential background knowledge of Communist history and policy. And we should start this education in our secondary schools.

Those who are reading the arresting series of articles in THE TIMES-DISPATCH by ANN SAWYER of the Charlotte, N. C., News on the Soviet education system, are doubtless aware of the manner in which the young people of the USSR are being required to work much harder than school and college students in this country. The emphasis placed on science, mathematics and languages is tremendous, and puts us very definitely on our mettle.

(Another editorial in this series will appear tomorrow.)

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: JAN 3 - 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

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The Grim Facts As to Communism

Chairman LEWIS F. POWELL JR. of the Richmond City School Board made specific suggestions recently to the Virginia Commission on Public Education concerning the need for offering more comprehensive instruction in our public schools with respect to the threat of communism, and the precise nature of this international conspiracy.

His suggestions follow:

(a) That there be added to the curriculum of secondary schools a course devoted specifically to the study in depth of the history, philosophy, objectives and techniques of international Communism;

(b) That such courses should meet high academic standards of accuracy, thoroughness and scholarship;

(c) That appropriate in-service training be provided to assure that qualified teachers are available to conduct such courses;

(d) That in the training and certification of new teachers, due recognition should be accorded the need for teachers highly qualified in this respect; and

(e) That the publishers of textbooks and materials for secondary schools should be encouraged to prepare expeditiously the requisite materials for the training of teachers and for the conducting of such courses in our schools.

MR. POWELL pointed out that the Richmond public schools are making a start toward the above-mentioned list of objectives next month. A committee of teachers "is now working on an outline which will be included, on a pilot plan basis, in courses on government." His hope is that this will lead to permanent courses which deal more thoroughly with the subject.

The District of Columbia school system recently instituted a course on Communism which begins in the sixth grade. The American Bar Association has arranged for a conference this

month on this matter of teaching the grim facts as to Communism. Representatives of the association will discuss the problem with leading educators.

Important steps in the direction sought by Mr. POWELL have been taken by the State Board of Education. It appointed a committee to develop a course to teach the fundamentals of our free system, and to contrast it with Communism and other totalitarian systems. The high school course in government incorporated these ideas for the current session.

A committee of history teachers is working on a similar outline for high school history courses, which is expected to be instituted next September. In addition, study is being given to the possibility of introducing these principles and contrasts into pre-high school courses in civics and U. S. history and geography. The institutes for teachers held last year, in preparation for courses on the fundamentals of American institutions, will be repeated this year, and will be longer.

The special courses to be offered in the public schools will be passed upon by representatives of the College of William and Mary, the Virginia State Bar Association and the Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, in consultation with the State Department of Education and special committees of teachers, division superintendents and business leaders.

All this is very much to the good. Our state educational authorities are moving in the direction sought by MR. POWELL, and while they may never quite go all the way with him, the importance of teaching the truth about Communism has been recognized.

(This is the second of three editorials. The third will appear tomorrow.)

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: JAN 3 - 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MALONE

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS *H.L.E.*

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL LAW SECTION, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON "IS THERE A NEED FOR A
FEDERAL CRIME COMMISSION?"

DATE: December 28, 1960

✓ 28.1.3774

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This morning I talked at length with Brigadier General Charles L. Decker (Judge Advocate General -- nominee, Department of the Army) who is Chairman of the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association (ABA), of which I am a member of the council. It will be recalled from an earlier memorandum that General Decker had set up a Cost of Crime Committee and had named me as Chairman. His purpose was because he felt very strongly about the general apathy toward the increasing crime rate and has been impressed by the 22 billion dollar per year cost of crime used by the Director in speeches and articles. He felt this committee might be able to do something to reverse the alarming trend of the bleeding hearts toward softer treatment of criminals and to get more ABA members interested in criminal law so that something positive could be done about the situation.

Pursuant to the feeling in the Bureau concerning the undesirability of such a committee, I told General Decker that I would not be able to serve as Chairman and that I felt this committee, after having had an opportunity to look into the situation, would not be able to accomplish the desirable objectives he had in mind. I told him that perhaps at some later date there might be a real worthwhile purpose which could be served but at present the matter did not seem to be timely. General Decker said he understood and would abandon the idea of an active committee at this time. He did make the statement that he hoped I would understand that his only motive in proposing the committee was to do the FBI and the ABA Criminal Law Section some good. He said he has seen figures from one outfit that he could not name which cites the annual crime bill as being 40 billion dollars and he has seen other wild figures. He felt that even the most conservative estimate could not

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Dalbey

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Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: Criminal Law Section, ABA

shake the solidity of the figure used by the Director and he felt this cost of crime committee which he had in mind would have been able to give the FBI crime statistics program a real endorsement of confidence through the weight of the ABA. General Decker said he has always been favorably impressed by the crime statistics prepared by the Bureau and has never seen anything to match them. He said he did not have in mind setting up a committee which would be trying to "look over the shoulder" of the FBI in gathering its statistics because he certainly doesn't want to do that. He merely wanted to get some additional endorsement for the FBI system because of his admiration for the Director. I told General Decker we appreciated his thoughtfulness.

I then mentioned to General Decker that he might wish to consider as an alternative a committee to look into the need for a Federal Crime Commission. I briefed him on the background of this very timely subject. General Decker said that he thinks this might be an excellent idea. He said he would, of course, want the committee to make an objective study but he hoped the committee would reach the conclusion of being unalterably opposed to a Federal Crime Commission and General Decker stated he is confident that any clear-thinking individual would be against it. Decker said that the committee could strongly bring out the fact that as the Director said crime is basically local and that a Federal Crime Commission would be merely a crutch for local law enforcement to lean upon in those areas where they are afraid to stand up and face the politicians or other pressures themselves in fighting the problem in their own backyard. He said that a Federal Crime Commission in his opinion would be just another means of manufacturing a lot of high-powered jobs for a bunch of men who "don't know their elbows from third base" and who would be sitting in judgment and getting into the hair of those who were trying to do a real job of law enforcement. He said such a committee could show the enormity of the loss which comes about through this present-day wishy-washy "we love everybody" attitude of the do-gooders.

General Decker in approving the idea of such a committee said that a committee of this kind could say things through its report which the FBI couldn't say directly. He felt that we might even be able to work in as a side issue some of the solid publicized figures on the cost of crime. General Decker asked me if I would be willing to serve as

Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: Criminal Law Section, ABA

Chairman of this committee in the event the Director would agree. He said that he would permit me any latitude I wanted to select additional members of the committee and he would also be able to suggest a few names who he is certain would be on the right side and would be willing to endorse the committee report. He did feel that the committee report should probably be largely prepared by me through using the material which he is confident the FBI must have compiled on this matter. He said he believes in having the basic report prepared by those who are in a position to know. He said there would be no problem in getting the endorsement of the report by other members of the committee and it, of course, would come out as a document of the Criminal Law Section of the ABA so that there would be no risk of criticizing it as being a partisan report.

I told General Decker I would present this matter to the Director and would let him know in the event he agreed with the idea of a committee on the "need for a Federal Crime Commission" and my serving as Chairman.

I have discussed this matter informally with Mr. DeLoach who feels here would be an opportunity of doing a real service for the Bureau through the medium of the ABA, and Mr. DeLoach volunteered the services of the Crime Records Division in compiling a draft of a hard-hitting, objective report. (informally)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director approve the idea of a special committee of the Criminal Law Section on the "need for a Federal Crime Commission" with Edwards to serve as Chairman.

*I think Committee on with Edwards or Mr
is best not as Chairman.*

John 12/29 2. That Crime Records Division be authorized to immediately begin preparation of a hard-hitting report to be used as a basic working document for this committee.

John 12/29 *D.L.* 12/29 *P.M.* *I concur,* *John*
I think it would be preferable
for us to work with such a committee
in a liaison capacity - not as a member *John*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/25/60

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFMW*

SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 PRESIDENT-ELECT
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR
 11/1/60

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SYNOPSIS

On 11/1/60 during a discussion between the Director and John C. Satterfield, President-elect of the ABA, concerning a number of areas of mutual concern to the FBI and ABA, Satterfield offered his services to the Director in using the ABA to bring information to the public in problem areas as well as to advance any programs or beneficial ideas the Director might desire. During this discussion the Director indicated Messrs. DeLoach and W. C. Sullivan should give this matter consideration and submit memoranda of their views concerning areas of possible help. They did this. The purpose of instant memorandum is to summarize their individual memoranda and make recommendations for appropriate further action. Their memoranda as well as a more detailed summary is attached to this synopsis for reference.

Briefly their suggestions dealt with greater circulation of the Director's books, articles and speeches; recruiting of Special Agent applicants; ABA support against "bleeding hearts" in the juvenile field, parole and probation and in our judicial system; articles by the ABA members for the Law Enforcement Bulletin; action by the ABA in lending weight to uniform crime reports, and also in opposition to a Federal Crime Commission; for ABA support for legislative and appropriations matters; for establishment of a patriotic essay contest; for exchange of speakers by the ABA and law enforcement groups and for the ABA to award the Law Enforcement Bulletin a citation for outstanding service to the legal profession.

Obviously each of these ideas will have to be individually analyzed and avenues explored with Satterfield and other ABA contacts to determine the feasibility of taking any action through Satterfield or other ABA channels. In a number of the areas touched upon by the suggestions (such as use of ABA for Bureau Agent recruiting) considerable action has already been taken. Satterfield himself indicated

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Edwards
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Memo to Mr. Mohr
Re: John C. Satterfield

DETAILS

At 10 a.m., 11/1/60, the Director met with Satterfield and Inspector H. L. Edwards and expressed appreciation for Satterfield's speaking before the 66th National Academy Graduation. Background and development of National Academy furnished to Satterfield. The Director pointed out the pros and cons of a National Crime Commission and Satterfield agreed with the Director and stated he would oppose endorsement of any such proposal by the ABA and might even be able to get ABA to take a counter-stand against any such proposal. Director instructed complete summary be prepared on this for Satterfield's study.

Satterfield explained to the Director the proposed ABA program for advocating the teaching of Communism in the schools, and that ABA President Whitney North Seymour had suggested education regarding the Bill of Rights should also be included. Satterfield stated he is on this committee and will "drag his feet" on this due to Seymour's leftist proclivities until he, Satterfield, should assume the presidency of the ABA.

Satterfield offered to use the ABA after he becomes president in the Bureau's behalf in bringing information to the public in problem areas as well as to advance any programs or beneficial ideas Director might desire. Stated he felt no man in nation better qualified than Director to objectively view whole picture and evaluate areas needing attention. The Director advised there were certain proposed laws such as the amendment to the Fugitive Felon Act where the ABA could be of service to the Bureau. Director instructed Satterfield to be furnished complete background information concerning these various bills. Director also mentioned another area of possible interest in the "bleeding heart" trend especially in the matter of the indeterminate sentence which takes away the rightful discretion of the trial judge. Director instructed that Assistant Director DeLoach and Chief Inspector W. C. Sullivan give this whole matter consideration and submit their views documented by complete information concerning any areas of possible ABA help.

Satterfield requested that the Director suggest appointees with a conservative viewpoint for committees of the ABA which Satterfield might appoint when he becomes president of the ABA in August, 1961. The Director indicated that he would give the matter some thought.

There are attached detailed memoranda from Assistant Director DeLoach and Chief Inspector W. C. Sullivan. These memoranda set forth suggestions as to the areas where the ABA could be of service to the FBI.

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr
Re: John C. Satterfield

he will not be in a position to personally do a great deal until he succeeds Whitney North Seymour as President in August 1961. But it will be well to resolve as many of the feasible courses of action and work out whatever details are possible between now and that time.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director approve the aforementioned general areas as proper subjects for Inspector H. L. Edwards to explore with Satterfield during the visits of Satterfield to Washington. It is anticipated Satterfield will visit Washington at intervals of a month to 6 weeks on ABA and his own legal business. If this is approved, background memoranda analyzing these subjects and recommending proposed courses of action will be submitted for the Director's prior approval.

JFM

2. Satterfield's home in Yazoo, Mississippi, is covered by the New Orleans Office, which has previously been informed of the Bureau's friendly relations with Satterfield. It is suggested that authority be given to give the SAC at New Orleans a fill in on Satterfield's expressed desire to work more closely with the Bureau so that the SAC can be utilized when necessary to personally handle matters with Satterfield which cannot await his next trip to Washington.

JFM

3. That approval be given for H. L. Edwards to also explore other ABA possibilities for furthering some of these programs such as through the Criminal Law Section, the Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure of the Family Law Section and personal contacts with key officials at ABA headquarters. Of course, Satterfield will be cut in on any action proposed through any of these other connections so that he will be able to appropriately support them.

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Memo to Mr. Mohr
Re: John C. Satterfield

The suggestions submitted fall into four groups or programs as follows:

1. Greater circulation of the Director's books, articles and speeches and use in the Law Enforcement Bulletin of articles by officials and distinguished members of the ABA. This program has been in use during the past year and we have had an article by the Director published in the ABA Journal and have also had an article by past ABA President John Randall published in the Law Enforcement Bulletin. It is believed that when Satterfield becomes president of the ABA, this program can be extended.
2. Recruiting of Special Agent applicants. Bureau liaison representatives have been fostering this program at every level of the ABA and affiliated groups. One of our main efforts has been directed at the American Law Student Association, which is also an ABA affiliate. Efforts along these lines are continuing.
3. Support by ABA against establishment of a National Crime Commission, "bleeding hearts" groups in the juvenile field, parole and probation and judicial systems. Use of ABA to aid in combating smear campaigns against the Director and the Bureau. Support of ABA for desirable legislative and appropriations matters. ABA to lend weight to Uniform Crime Reports of FBI. These are excellent suggestions and the combating of the "bleeding hearts" groups has been an established goal in liaison with the ABA for some time. Efforts have been made and are continuing to obtain wide acceptance and use by ABA of FBI Uniform Crime Reports. It should be noted that in August, 1960, a meeting was held at the Bureau by the liaison representatives, Jerome Daunt and members of the Family Law Section and the FBI Uniform Crime Reports were explained. A great deal of interest was engendered as a result of this meeting and numerous requests were received and honored for copies of the Uniform Crime Reports.
4. A recognition program whereby the ABA would sponsor patriotic essay contests with awards to be made by the Director. Recognition by ABA of law enforcement groups through exchange of speakers between the ABA and law enforcement groups. A recognition award or citation for the Law Enforcement Bulletin by the ABA. This last suggestion has been attempted in the past but unfortunately the awards system of the ABA will have to be materially changed to allow a publication of the Law Enforcement Bulletin type to be eligible for such award. However, when Satterfield becomes president, it may be possible to make such necessary change and, therefore, this latter suggestion could be accomplished.

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(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)
 SUBJECT: ^D AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is one copy of proof of article entitled "An Introduction to the Jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation," obtained from [redacted] Director, Law Student Program, ABA. The article will be published in the organization's magazine to be mailed to members on or about 1/30/61.

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Arrangements have been made to obtain twelve copies of the magazine, which will be expeditiously submitted to the Bureau.

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Approved: J. G. Daley Sent: _____ M Per: _____

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CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE: ONE (1) TO THE BUREAU

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**RE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

DESCRIPTION: One copy of proof of article entitled
"An Introduction to the Jurisdiction of
the Federal Bureau of Investigation by
J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation"

94-1-361-1469
ENCLOSURE

• Beginning a new series of articles on the F.B.I.

An Introduction to the WORK AND JURISDICTION of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION was established in 1908 as the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The FBI's investigative responsibilities fall into two main categories: (1) general investigations, mainly criminal in nature, and (2) domestic intelligence operations, including the investigation of espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters.

The FBI is a fact-finding and fact-reporting agency which neither evaluates the results of its investigations nor makes recommendations as to prosecutive action. All prosecutive decisions and prosecutive action in cases investigated by the FBI are the responsibility of United States Attorneys and Department of Justice officials.

Today, the FBI has jurisdiction over more than 160 investigative matters, ranging from crimes on the high seas to extortion, from bank robbery to espionage, from sabotage to fraud against the Government. The FBI initiates an investigation in a criminal matter only when it receives an allegation which, if true, indicates that a Federal law within its jurisdiction has been violated.

The FBI's jurisdiction is derived from three sources: (1) directives issued by the President, (2) legislation enacted by Congress, and (3) orders of the Attorney General. Special Agents of the FBI are charged with investigating violations of Federal statutes, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon them by Federal law. The FBI does not have authority to conduct investigations concerning violations of laws which are not within its jurisdiction.

Among the more prominent types of violations of Federal law over which the FBI has primary jurisdiction are:

Antitrust—Investigations of monopolies and alleged combinations and agreements in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce.

Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer—The assaulting or killing of any one of a specified group of Federal

officers who are engaged in their regular duties or who are killed or assaulted as a result of their regular duties.

Bank Robbery and Embezzlement—The robbery or burglary of, or larceny from, any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, a bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a bank organized or operated under laws of the United States, a Federal Savings and Loan Association, an institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or a Federal Credit Union is an offense within the FBI's jurisdiction. The embezzlement or misapplication of funds by an officer or employee and the false entry in the books or records of one of the above are also violations.

Bribery—It is a violation for any person to offer or give a bribe to an employee or agent of the United States—as well as for such employee or agent to solicit or accept a bribe—in an effort to influence his official action.

Civil Rights—Depriving a person of Federally secured rights and privileges granted by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. In addition, the Civil Rights Act of 1960 prohibits (1) interference with or obstruction of any Federal Court order, (2) interstate flight to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement for willful attempts or actual damage to specified types of facilities by fire or explosion, (3) interstate transportation of any explosive with the knowledge or intent that it will be used to damage or destroy property for purposes of interfering with its use for educational, religious, charitable, residential, business or civic objectives, and (4) use of the mails, telephone, telegraph or other instrument of commerce to convey a threat to damage or destroy specified types of facilities.

Crimes on the High Seas—Numerous offenses committed on American vessels on bodies of water outside the jurisdiction of any particular state are within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Crimes on Indian and Government Reservations—Numerous aggravated offenses which occur on Indian and

Government reservations are within the scope of the FBI's jurisdiction.

Desertion from the Armed Forces—Upon the request of the respective branches of the Armed Forces in Washington, D. C., the FBI will assist in locating deserters.

Election Laws—The purchasing or selling of votes, as well as the conspiring to deprive a person of his right to vote or to have his vote counted as cast, in an election involving candidates for Federal office is a violation within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Escape and Rescue—The escape or attempted escape of a person in lawful Federal custody after arrest or conviction for a Federal offense. Aiding, assisting or rescuing a person in lawful Federal custody—or voluntarily or negligently allowing such a person to escape—also is an offense within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Extortion—Threats to kill, kidnap or injure a person or his property, as well as demands for ransom for the release of a kidnaped person, which are sent through the mails or transmitted interstate by any means whatsoever are violations within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Falsely Claiming Citizenship—The false representation by a person that he is a United States citizen.

Fraud Against the Government—Violations of this type frequently involve false statements or false claims made to the Government or made in connection with matters within the Government's jurisdiction. In many instances, they arise from Federal procurement contracts for supplies and services. They also may stem from conflicts of interest on the part of Federal employees.

Fugitive Felon Act—Investigations to locate persons who have fled across state lines to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, arson where punishable as a felony and attempts to commit any of these offenses. The Act also prohibits interstate flight to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding involving the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Impersonation—Persons who falsely represent themselves as employees of the United States Government and act as such—as well as persons who, within the United States, fraudulently impersonate foreign officials duly accredited to the United States.

Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices, Lottery Tickets, Obscene Matter, Stolen Cattle, Stolen Motor Vehicles and Aircraft, and Stolen Property—The FBI's jurisdiction in investigating these matters is carefully defined in accordance with Federal statutory provisions.

Involuntary Servitude and Slavery—The holding of a person in a state of compulsory service against his will for any reason except as punishment for a crime of which he has been convicted.

Kidnaping—Unlawful abduction of a person, his transportation across a state line, and his detention for ransom, reward, or otherwise. In the absence of evidence of interstate transportation, the FBI's investigative jurisdiction

begins 24 hours after the abduction. Kidnap cases, often involving defenseless children, are among the most heinous crimes confronting the law enforcement profession.



Selective Service Act—Violations such as failure or refusal to register, failure to keep the local draft board advised of changes of address or status, failure to report for physical examination or induction, and failure to carry certificates of registration and notices of classification are within the FBI's jurisdiction.

Stowaways on Vessels or Aircraft—Investigations pertaining to stowing away on vessels or aircraft entering or leaving the United States or on any commercial scheduled air lines flying interstate.

Theft From Interstate Shipment—The theft or embezzlement of any goods or chattels from a shipment moving in interstate or foreign commerce, or the receipt or possession of any such stolen article with knowledge of its stolen character is a violation within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The breaking of a seal or lock of any aircraft, wagon, railroad car, motor truck, vessel or other vehicle containing an interstate shipment with intent to commit larceny therein is a specific violation, as is the entering of any such conveyance with intent to commit larceny therein.

Theft of Government Property—Theft, embezzlement and robbery of Government property are violations of Federal law, as is the receipt of such property with knowledge that it was stolen. The illegal possession of Government property also is a violation.

Train Wrecking—Willfully derailing, disabling or wreck-



THE STUDENT LAWYER JOURNAL

J. Edgar Hoover



about the author . . .

MR. HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is probably one of the most respected men in American public life. Since the age of 29, he has headed the Bureau and under his dedicated leadership it has assumed an outstanding position among the nation's law enforcement agencies. Mr. Hoover, a member of the American Bar Association, holds two degrees in law from the George Washington University Law Center, and is admitted to practice before the bar of the U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia, the U. S. Court of Claims, and the U. S. Supreme Court.

ing any train—or part thereof—which is in interstate or foreign commerce, or attempts to commit such acts are Federal violations within the FBI's jurisdiction.

White Slave Traffic Act—The interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes.

The above list is not all-inclusive; however, it is illustrative of the more than 160 investigative matters, based upon specific Federal statutes, which are within the jurisdiction of the FBI. Such matters as counterfeiting, income tax violations, and illegal trafficking in drugs and alcoholic beverages are within the jurisdiction of other Federal investigative agencies. The responsibilities of the FBI are carefully defined, and matters which receive its investigative attention are based upon Federal law.

After gathering facts concerning an alleged violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI, Special Agents present them to the appropriate United States Attorney. From the information presented, he will decide whether there has, in fact, been a violation of Federal law, and whether prosecution is warranted. A Special Agent of the FBI is impartial in presenting matters to the United States Attorney.

Espionage, Sabotage and Subversion

The FBI's jurisdiction in the field of domestic intelligence stems from a Presidential Directive, issued September 6, 1939, naming the FBI as the civilian intelligence agency primarily responsible for protecting the nation's internal security. Since that date, it has been the FBI's duty to (1) investigate espionage, sabotage, subversion and related matters within the United States, and (2) correlate all information relating to America's internal security and disseminate this data to interested Federal agencies. These activities are strictly internal in scope. The FBI is not responsible for conducting investigations or carrying out intelligence assignments in other countries.

The FBI's investigations of foreign intelligence activities within the United States are designed to (1) identify persons engaged in espionage against this country, (2) gather and disseminate information regarding their opera-

tions and objectives, (3) disrupt their activities and prevent the acquisition of strategic intelligence data, and (4) obtain legal evidence of violations of Federal laws.

The United States remains a principal target for the espionage operations of Soviet and satellite intelligence agents. Intelligence information gathered and disseminated by the FBI has led to diplomatic protests, *persona non grata* declarations and refusals of visa applications.

FBI Cooperates with Other Law Enforcement Groups

Although the FBI does not investigate violations of state or local laws, on many occasions the FBI and local authorities have joint jurisdiction over criminal acts. In these instances, the FBI cooperates as closely as possible with the local authorities concerned; and if a determination is made that the accused are to be prosecuted in state court, rather than Federal court, the evidence which the FBI has gathered is made fully available.

During the course of its investigative operations, the FBI is in daily contact with individuals from all walks of life, including confidential informants, sources of information, complainants, victims in criminal cases and the like. As a result, the FBI obtains a tremendous reservoir of data relating to criminal activities. The information developed is not always of significance to the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. When such information is pertinent to other law enforcement agencies, the FBI promptly furnishes it to the particular agency having investigative authority to act on the information.

In disseminating criminal intelligence data to other law enforcement agencies—Federal, state and local—the FBI makes no attempt to evaluate the information it passes along. The identity of any person furnishing information is protected upon request. The FBI does not "follow up" to determine what investigative action the local agency has taken with regard to alleged violations. Such action would be inconsistent with the FBI's authority, and it would place the FBI in the role of a "watchdog" or supervising agency over local agencies. No Federal law enforcement agency

(Continued on page 24)



Federal Bureau of Investigation . . . *(Continued from page 7)*

is or should be empowered to supervise or check on our local law enforcement agencies.

The FBI respects the sovereignty of local law enforcement and has always opposed widespread expansion of Federal jurisdiction. The FBI has been vigorous and unwavering in its opposition to the establishment of any agency which might serve as the precedent for a "national police" and thus has refrained from injecting itself into local matters.

Although the FBI does not participate in the active investigation of violations of local laws, it does offer every assistance, consistent with its prescribed responsibilities, through its cooperative services. The FBI's cooperative services, rendered free of charge, are available to municipal, county and state authorities, throughout the nation. They include (1) scientific examinations of evidence in criminal cases, (2) comparisons and identifications of fingerprints, (3) police training assistance, and (4) the exchange of information in matters of mutual interest.

The most effective weapon against crime is cooperation. No police agency is so big or so small that it does not need the assistance of another. Cooperation among the various police agencies—the backbone of effective law enforcement—is a working reality, and if the American people will give unswerving support and assistance, great progress can and will be made in the fight against all types of crime. •

January 25, 1961

REC-65 94-1-367-1470

EX-113

[REDACTED]
Director of Public Relations
American Bar Association
1155 East 50th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter of January 18, with enclosures, cordially inviting me to participate in the televised program, "The Nation's Future," on April 29 marking the observance of Law Day U. S. A.

Although I deeply appreciate this invitation and would welcome the opportunity to make this appearance, the pressure of official commitments during the coming months makes it impossible for me to work this into my schedule. I do want to thank you, however, for thinking of me in this connection.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Chicago (80-355) - Enclosure
Reurteletype 1-20-61

1 - Mr. H. Lynn Edwards - Enclosures

JAN 25 1961
READING ROOM

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
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Rosen _____
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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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ab 59 FEB 7 1961
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NOTE: [REDACTED] is on the Special Correspondents' List.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED IN 1878
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
1960-1961

COMMITTEE

RICHARD P. TINKHAM, CHAIRMAN
CALUMET BLDG.
HAMMOND, IND.

JOSEPH A. BALL, LONG BEACH, CALIF.
LAURENS WILLIAMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM W. MUSSER, JR., ENID, OKLA.
PAUL D. O'BRIEN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMERICAN BAR CENTER
1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

January 18, 1961

EX-OFFICIO

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, NEW YORK, N.Y.
OSMER C. FITTS, BRATTLEBORO, Vt.
THOMAS M. COLLINS, CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.
E. J. DIMOCK, NEW YORK
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy
RELATIONS

DON HYNDMAN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Justice Department
Washington 25, D. C.



Dear Mr. Hoover:

Plans now are moving forward for what we expect will be the largest national observance of ~~Law Day USA~~ yet held next May 1. The American Bar Association's 1961 Law Day USA Information and Program Manual is just off the press and I am enclosing a copy for your information. Your own splendid statement appears on Page 30 in the Manual.

In connection with this year's observance we have been in touch with the major TV networks about possible programs related to Law Day USA. One of the important new public service programs on NBC, called "The Nation's Future" and televised nationally on Saturday nights, has informed us they would very much like to produce a special program on the evening of Saturday, April 29, which would deal with one of the primary objectives of Law Day USA, which is to foster increased respect for law particularly among young Americans. "The Nation's Future" is an hour-long discussion type program devoted to important public issues, and featuring as participants outstanding authorities on the various subjects to which programs are directed.

REC-65 94-1-369-1476

The producers of this program have asked us to ascertain if you would entertain an invitation to appear on the program under consideration for April 29 on the respect for law theme. The subject would be: "Is Respect for Law Declining Among Young Americans?", or some variant of that topic. Not only do they regard you as the best informed person in the nation on this subject, but they are well aware that you have spoken and written frequently on some alarming trends in crime involving juveniles.

The format of the program (described in the enclosed brochure) calls for two principal participants, so as to examine each subject from different points of view. The producers have not selected a second principal for the proposed program for April 29, but have assured us it would be someone of recognized national stature and also that it would be a person agreeable to you.

ENCLOSURE
ad 25-61 AT HMK
JAN 23 1961

JAN 23 1961

NOTED

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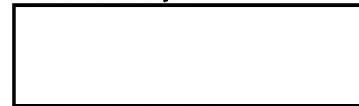
Page 2.

Naturally, we are hopeful that you may find it possible to make this appearance. We feel it would be a great contribution to the effectiveness of Law Day USA, since it would mean reaching millions of adults and young people and serve to direct some thoughtful public attention to an important national problem. While literally thousands of Law Day USA programs have been held each year, we feel that the impact of the observance would be greatly enhanced if we were able to reach a mass audience by means of a top level television program.

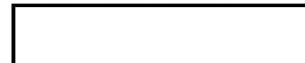
If you have further questions about this matter we will be happy to respond to them, and we will of course welcome any suggestion you may wish to offer concerning the proposed program. At your convenience I will appreciate hearing from you, so that I may advise the producers of "The Nation's Future."

Many thanks for your splendid cooperation in making Law Day USA a purposeful event.

Sincerely,



Director of Public Relations



DH/cm

Enclosures: 2

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URGENT 1-20-61 6-31 PM JEG

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC CHICAGO 80-355

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PAREN (ABA) END PAREN, INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, ABA, ADVISED SA DANIEL F.

BLEDSOE TODAY HE WROTE TO DIRECTOR HOOVER BY LETTER DATED ONE EIGHTEEN SIXTY ONE, EXTENDING AN INVITATION ON BEHALF OF OFFICIALS, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, FOR DIRECTOR TO APPEAR ON TELEVISION PROGRAM ENTITLED QUOTE THE NATIONS FUTURE UNQUOTE, SATURDAY EVENING, NINE THIRTY TO TEN THIRTY PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME, APRIL TWENTY NINE NEXT. TELEVISION PROGRAM SCHEDULED AT MENTIONED DATE TO COINCIDE WITH OTHER ABA QUOTE LAW DAY UNQUOTE ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT NATION. TELEVISION PROGRAM TOPIC IS TO BE QUOTE IS RESPECT FOR LAW DECLINING AMONG YOUNG AMERICANS. UNQUOTE [REDACTED] STATED SHOULD DIRECT- OR ACCEPT INVITATION HE MAY SELECT WHO THE OTHER NATIONALLY PROMINENT AUTHORITY WOULD BE WHO WOULD DISCUSS THE TOPIC ON THE PROGRAM., HOWEVER, THE SECOND PARTICIPANT IS EXPECTED TO PRESENT OPPOSITE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY DIRECTOR. SPECIFIC DETAILS REGARDING TELEVISING OF PROGRAM NOT ESTABLISHED TO DATE.

END 50 FEB 2 1961 30

EX-101

94-1-369-1471

19. AM 21 11 12 JAN 27 1961

FBI - [REDACTED]
RECEIVED - MOHR

7-34 PM OK FBI WA BH

TU DISCT

cc Mr. DeLoach
let me know
1-25-61. JEP

4624

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *Mr. Malone*
WJ

FROM : H. L. Edwards *H. L. Edwards*

DATE: 1/24/61

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 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
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 Malone *Malone* _____
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 Trotter _____
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Mr. Evans *Mr. Evans*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION ON COMMUNISM
AND BILL OF RIGHTS

You will recall that as a result of action initiated by the ABA Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, the ABA Board of Governors has set up a special conference committee on education on the Bill of Rights and communism. One of the ideas being considered is a resolution recommending there be a required course in every secondary school, public and private, on communism.

Yesterday I received a personal note from Cincinnati [redacted]
[redacted] who is a member of the ABA. [redacted] has been teaching a course on communism at Our Lady of Cincinnati College which he initiated in September, 1960. [redacted]

[redacted] In this memorandum I am setting forth a few of the high lights as of possible interest to the Director and Central Research Section as well as the Crime Records Division.

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✓ ENCLURE

Enclosure

REC-22

94-1236-471

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 1 - [redacted]

62
 (5) *PL-125*

25 FEB 1 1961

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

J.
Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 1/23/61

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*SUBJECT: **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)**
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

JFM

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WPA *in*
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On 8/30/60, above-captioned committee submitted to House of Delegates, ABA, report #55 being substantially the same as that furnished to the Bureau by Mr. L. B. Nichols. Resolutions in this report recommended that state and local bar associations form committees to address schools and civic groups concerning communism and that copies of report #55 be distributed to ABA members, state and local bar associations, libraries, and civic organizations. A supplemental resolution was submitted by Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Richmond, Virginia, recommending that there be a required course in every secondary school, public and private, on communism. These resolutions were referred to the Board of Governors and in turn to Committee on Scope and Correlation of Work and the resolutions were subsequently approved. The Powell Resolution was analyzed by Inspector W. C. Sullivan and by memo dated 1/16/60, it was set forth that while Powell's ideas do have considerable merit it was believed that students should have reached their senior year in high school before taking such a course. Sullivan also pointed out that Bureau should take no action, such as a letter from Director, which might be construed as endorsing a phase of compulsory education.

Inspector H. L. Edwards, while attending ABA Regional Meeting at Houston, Texas, learned that a Special Conference Committee on Education and the Bill of Rights and Communism had been formed to implement the 8/1960 resolutions of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. This committee agreed to hold a conference in Washington, D. C., in 1/1961, and to invite leading secondary school and college educators in an effort to get these educators to agree to a plan by which the subject can be introduced into the schools. Lewis F. Powell, Jr., a member of this committee who is also on the Virginia State School Board said that an experimental course in communism will be taught in Richmond High School this winter. This is a type of pilot program organized by Powell and he submitted the resolution on this type of education.

John C. Satterfield and the local ABA office, Washington, D. C., has advised that this Special Conference Committee on Education will meet at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., 1/26-27/61. There has been no firm program established for this conference and it is merely to be of an exploratory nature. The following committee members will be present:

1 - Mr. Sullivan, Room 7627
 TDW:dlh *q6*
 (4) *div* **59FEB9 1961**

Memo to Malone
 1/27/61 **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/6/83 BY 80-1870/RW
 CS:asym

Memo to Mr. Mohr

Re: ABA - Special Committee on Communist
Tactics, Strategy and Objectives

E. Dixie Beggs, Pensacola, Florida; [redacted] Orange City, Iowa; [redacted]
[redacted] Cape Giradeau, Missouri; [redacted] Chicago, Illinois; Lewis F.
Powell, Richmond, Virginia; [redacted] Springfield, Illinois; Egbert L. Haywood,
Durham, North Carolina and John C. Satterfield, Yazoo, Mississippi. Allan Dulles will
be a guest luncheon speaker before this group at 12:30 p. m. 1/26/61, topic of his address
unknown. Mr. Satterfield has advised that a second meeting of this committee in
Washington, D. C., at which time the Director will be asked to participate is tentative.

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There is nothing derogatory in Bufiles re these individuals except Dean [redacted] who was reportedly affiliated with certain Spanish Relief Committees during the Spanish Civil War and who was reported by the "Daily Worker" in March, 1945, as having signed a statement commanding the War Department's order making communists eligible for Army commissions. [redacted] has denied any affiliations with the Spanish Relief organizations. Over the years [redacted] has been most cordial with Bureau and its representatives. Bufiles on [redacted] reflect that in 1956 [redacted] produced an unsigned report believed furnished by [redacted] informant, alleging that a [redacted] Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, had been [redacted] 1940s. The report alleged other activities such as the raising of Communist Party funds, etc. [redacted] has made many accusations against personnel of the Chicago Office and all were found to be false. [redacted] a former communist, [redacted] Illinois Bar by the Committee on Character and Fitness on which [redacted] assistant chairman. No corroboration of [redacted] allegations re [redacted] in Bufiles.

Eleven educators and William E. Spaulding have accepted invitations to attend this conference. Spaulding is President of the Houghton-Mifflin Company and is a publisher of school textbooks. In 1951 [redacted] Vice President of this company was placed on the "Do Not Contact" list after making derogatory statements re Director. In 1955 Spaulding wrote a letter to the [redacted] Attorney General Brownell, erroneously alleging that one of their textbooks had been banned from the U. S. Coast Guard Academy presumably upon censorship by the FBI. Inquiry revealed this was a false accusation. Bufiles contain no identifiable derogatory information re the eleven others except for Dean [redacted] University of Virginia Law School, who was a member of the U. S. Board of Appeals - Visa Cases in 1944, which Board recommended admission of a known Russian Agent over the objections of State Department and FBI.

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[redacted] Chancellor, University of California, Los Angeles, has been invited to this conference but has not replied to the invitation and is not expected by the ABA officials to be present. Bufiles on [redacted] show extensive investigation of [redacted] by Bureau with information that [redacted] was opposed to loyalty oaths at the University of California and has been described by a former associate as pro-communist. [redacted] has associated with 4 persons investigated under the Loyalty of Government Employees Program and in 1945 his car was observed at the residence of a contact subject, a Soviet espionage agent. [redacted] has been described as a "liberal" because of his opinions in

Memo to [REDACTED] Mohr

Re: ABA - Special Committee on Communist
Tactics, Strategy and Objectives

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opposition to loyalty oaths, security investigations and Reserve Officer Training Corps programs on the campus. [REDACTED] wrote the Director a letter on 3/28/60 containing snide remarks in relation to the slanderous question pertaining to the FBI on the University's aptitude tests.

To date, the Bureau has received no invitation to participate in this conference and has not solicited such invitation. In view of the uncertainty of just what course this committee's deliberations may take and what publicity might ensue from this meeting, it is felt that the Bureau's liaison representative should not attend this conference in the event an invitation should be forthcoming. Established contacts within this committee will furnish Bureau with a complete rundown on what action is taken by this committee during this conference.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Inspector H. L. Edwards, as liaison representative of the ABA, neither solicit or accept any invitation to attend this conference.

JRW

2. That Inspector H. L. Edwards ascertain what transpires at this meeting through established contacts.

JRW *BB*

MM
DL
1/24/60
JRW

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Room 5524

DATE: 1/23/61

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago letter to Director dated 1/20/60.

Enclosed herewith are three (3) copies of the "American Bar Association Directory, 1960-1961," which was obtained on January 20, 1961, from [REDACTED] Administrative Secretary, ABA, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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② - Bureau (Encls. 3) | Det.
1 - Chicago

DFB: KWD
(3)

+ 1/20
1/20 1/20

ENCLOSURE

1 Copy kept in file
1/20/61, DMS

EX-107

REC-85

46-1-369-1474
3
6 FEB 1961

52 FEB 10 1961

THE END

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MALONE

DATE: 1/31/61

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS

SUBJECT:

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 PLAN TO INVITE DIRECTOR AS GUEST SPEAKER
 AT REGIONAL MEETING, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
 NOVEMBER 9 - 11, 1961

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Malone

On Friday, 1/27/61, while John C. Satterfield, President-elect of the American Bar Association, was in Washington for committee meetings he advised me that he would like very much to invite the Director to be a guest speaker at the ABA regional meeting scheduled for Birmingham, Alabama, November 9 - 11, 1961. Satterfield said this would be the only regional meeting in the South held during his regime as President of the ABA. He feels the Director's appearance as a guest speaker would be the highlight of this regional meeting. He wondered whether there would be a possibility of having the Director accept.

Edwards, of course, told him that he could not speak for the Director. He did know, however, that the Director had many pressing commitments. Satterfield stated that he intended in the near future to write to the Director and alert him to this regional meeting and at the same time to ask the Director if he would keep in mind the fact that Satterfield would like him, if possible, to appear as a guest speaker. Satterfield indicated that he plans to be up in Washington on business sometime in March, 1961, and he is hoping in his letter to the Director to make a tentative appointment to discuss with the Director the possibility of his doing this service for the ABA by agreeing to be a guest speaker. I told Satterfield I saw no harm in approaching the Director as he planned, and I felt confident that if it were possible for the Director to accept the invitation, he would certainly do so.

ACTION:

Information at this time.

1 - Mr. Ingram
 1 - Mr. DeLoach

HLE:wmj
 (4)

62 FEB 8 1961

REC- 95

12 FEB 7 1961



Suggest decline
REC-95
12 FEB 7 1961
garnee
REC-95
12 FEB 7 1961
I concur

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MALONE

DATE: 1/27/61

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS,
STRATEGY, AND OBJECTIVES

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In accordance with the Director's approval on my memorandum of 1/23/61 (attached) I arranged for ABA President-elect John C. Satterfield to cover the meeting held the afternoon of 1/26/61 by the Special Committee which was considering the proposed program of advocating a course of study in schools on Communism and the Bill of Rights. Satterfield called me this morning and furnished a complete report.

Satterfield stated that Allen Dulles gave a very good talk at the luncheon of the committee. It was not a prepared text. Generally, he took the position of favoring this program of education on the disadvantages of Communism and the advantages of Democracy and the Bill of Rights.

After the luncheon the committee met. Satterfield is submitting to me a complete list of all those in attendance. He stated there appeared to be nobody questionable in attendance and certainly nobody in attendance said anything which would raise any questions concerning his sympathies or affiliations. Satterfield confirmed the fact that [redacted] Chancellor of the University of California, Los Angeles, did not show up at the meeting. You will recall he is the one who wrote a letter to the Director 3/28/60 containing snide remarks relating to the slanderous question pertaining to the FBI on the University's aptitude tests.

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Satterfield said the committee unanimously agreed that it would be very desirable for the ABA to advocate the teaching of Communism and the Bill of Rights in all secondary schools and colleges. The numerous educators at the meeting were all very pleased at the ABA's interest and seemed to welcome the ABA participation in this program. They did not decide in the committee meeting of any details as to exactly what or how this program should be accomplished. The next move, according to Satterfield, will be to present this general idea to the House of Delegates at the forthcoming mid-year meeting in February and have a resolution adopted which would place the ABA on record of getting this program under way.

HLE:wmj (6)

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 9 1961

REC-39

2 FEB 8 1961



Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: ABA

Satterfield said that the committee at this point favors the ABA just trying to get this program going through the educators and then keeping in touch with it rather than trying to tell the educators what and how to teach. On this particular point Satterfield stated that Whitney North Seymour, although he did an excellent job of handling the meeting, nevertheless seemed to lean over backwards so that the educators wouldn't think the committee was trying to tell them what to do. However, Satterfield said the general discussion of the committee indicated a desire on the part of the majority that the ABA not turn this thing loose in the hands of the educators but rather that the ABA should get an opportunity to have a voice in the method of implementing this program and the approval of, if not actual participation in, the preparation of the text material. This, of course, will depend upon the resolution which the House of Delegates adopts.

I asked Satterfield if there was any discussion about a possible text and he said there was some discussion but not detailed and no definite action taken on that point. He said that Lewis F. Powell, Jr., who is on the Virginia State School Board, and has been conducting an experimental course in Communism in the Richmond High School, mentioned the text, "Communism and Democracy," which he has been using -- author not known.

Satterfield stated that only one individual didn't like the idea of teaching a comparison of Communism and Democracy. This was [redacted] President of Iowa State Teachers College. Bureau indices negative. Satterfield stated that Monsignor [redacted] Superintendent of the Archdiocese School Board in Chicago, spoke bitterly about McCarthy and insisted that the course be factual and that there be a contrast between Communism and the American form of government.

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Satterfield feels the House of Delegates will act favorably on the resolution. This matter will be followed at the forthcoming mid-year meeting.

ACTION:

None . . . informative.

[initials]

✓

[initials]
1/21

[initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 31, 1961

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) - *Jan 31*
REGIONAL TRAFFIC COURT CONFERENCES - 1961

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James P. Malone

ABA is sponsoring a series of Regional Five-Day Traffic Court Conferences. Among the objectives are: Help build community interests in traffic law enforcement; help mold public attitude of respect for law enforcement; upgrade brand of justice in traffic courts. Nearest conference to Washington will be held at Fordham University in New York, 6/5-9/61.

Inspector H. L. Edwards, through his ABA contacts, has been able to get Mr. James P. Economos, who is instrumental on behalf of ABA in operating these conferences, interested in arranging for a Bureau representative to attend gratis. (Usual registration fee is \$67.) Economos has told Mr. Edwards that he would be willing and able to make these arrangements for whatever help they may be to the Bureau.

James P. Economos is personally and favorably known to Mr. Edwards. He is a member of the law firm of Economos, Reeda and Alexander, Chicago, Illinois, and is very active in ABA affairs, primarily in the traffic law enforcement field. He has been very friendly and helpful. We have had limited cordial correspondence with Economos and Bureau files contain nothing derogatory. In 1948, he visited Bureau in company of Honorable A. P. Murrah, Judge of U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Oklahoma City. Economos was reported to be among the leaders in the traffic enforcement field but was said to be of little competence and of the promoter type. However, nothing has come to Bureau's attention that would make it inadvisable to contact Economos.

I feel that it would be worthwhile to have SA Supervisor James E. Reilly of the Training and Inspection Division who is responsible for teaching traffic matters to the FBI National Academy classes and supervising traffic matters for the Bureau attend the Fordham conference. He would have opportunity to meet and talk with leaders in the traffic field, observe the exhibits of the latest equipment and literature available, sit in on discussions of current traffic problems, and make contacts which could be helpful in our own traffic training program. This would give Reilly an opportunity to survey the latest trends in the traffic field so that he could intelligently evaluate Bureau's National Academy traffic program to make sure that it is up to date.

51 FEB 14 1961

REC-92

94-21-360-1477

NAW:ejw
(5)

FEB 17 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

Re: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
REGIONAL TRAFFIC COURT CONFERENCES - 1961

Inspector Edwards will be attending the midyear meeting of the ABA in Chicago, 2/15-20/61, where he will undoubtedly see Economos and, if Bureau desires, he could make definite arrangements at that time.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Inspector Edwards be authorized to arrange with Economos to have SA J. E. Reilly of the Training and Inspection Division staff attend the Regional Five-Day Traffic Court Conference at Fordham University, New York, 6/5-9/61.

GRB
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GFB

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION TRAFFIC COURT PROGRAM



ANNOUNCES

1961

Regional Five-Day Traffic Court Conferences

All judges, prosecutors and court officials are invited to attend and participate in the following conferences:

Law School

| | <i>Address</i> |
|---|------------------------|
| University of California | Berkeley, California |
| Yale University | New Haven, Connecticut |
| Fordham University | New York, New York |
| University of Denver | Denver, Colorado |
| University of Tennessee | Knoxville, Tennessee |
| Northwestern University
(Chicago Campus) | Chicago, Illinois |

These regional traffic court conferences are held regularly throughout the country under the joint auspices of the American Bar Association, the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, and host university law schools. They help you: Learn more of the technique of traffic court administration and procedure; to help build community interest in traffic law enforcement; to foster the citizens' desire for better traffic courts; to help mold public attitude of respect for all law; to upgrade the brand of justice in traffic court in accordance with National Standards.

Each year, eight to twelve state bar associations, working with the American Bar Association and the Traffic Institute, offer a statewide traffic court conference at a leading law school. These state conferences are a vital supplement to the regional traffic court conferences, offering a shorter course, measuring local practices with the National Standards.

Mail to: TRAFFIC COURT PROGRAM, AMERICAN BAR CENTER
1155 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

- Please register me for the traffic court conference checked. (Registration fee of \$67.00 includes a copy of 442-page textbook "Know the Law".)
- Send me additional information about the traffic court conference checked.
- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> California(Berkeley) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yale | <input type="checkbox"/> Fordham |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denver | <input type="checkbox"/> Tennessee | <input type="checkbox"/> Northwestern |

Name _____ Position Title _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Signature _____ Remarks _____

ENCLOSURE 94-1-368-1427.
1/31/61
MAB/legin

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION offers four self contained 16 mm, 20 minute, black and white sound movies, professionally written, produced and acted, for your use. They are:

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM -- The factors causing the problem, its cost to America, engineering, education and enforcement, respect or disrespect for law and the judicial process, the judge as the focal point of judicial system.

CORRECTIVE PENALIZATION -- Personal and impersonal factors. Can'ts - don'ts - won'ts, youthful and elderly violators, special probation, supervision and revocation, judicial educational and correctional program, judicial conferences.

PROCEDURE IN THE TRAFFIC COURTROOM -- Separation of traffic cases from other cases, procedure considered, in courtroom, decorum, formal opening, opening remarks, rights of defendant, nature of plea, judicial explanation and traffic safety, closing and follow-up procedures.

COURT BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION -- Judicial responsibility, published rules, control over uniform ticket and complaint, accountability, case processing records, financial processing, conviction reporting, post-trial records, court violations bureau, non-delegable efficient administration.

PURCHASE: \$350 the set, \$100 each.

Traffic Court Program, American Bar Association
1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

RENTAL: \$5.00 per film plus postage.

National Legal Audio-Visual Center, Rogers Building,
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

LAW AND LAYMAN CONFERENCES

The American Bar Association Traffic Court Program has sponsored two nation-wide annual Law and Layman conferences. The Standing Committee on the Traffic Court Program is now sponsoring a series of regional and state-wide conferences designed to generate citizen support for our traffic courts. These conferences will bring to you nationally prominent speakers presenting a plan for a coordinated effort by lawyers and laymen for effective community improvement of traffic courts.

STUDIES OF COURT STRUCTURE, INSTALLATION AND TRAINING FIELD SERVICE PROGRAM OFFERED BY AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

A field study of the jurisdiction, organization, procedures, administration, facilities, personnel problems, records, accounting, and prosecution is available and can be done by the American Bar Association. It will also assist in the installation of new practices and procedures in existing courts and in courts recently created. This service is furnished on a cost-reimbursable basis to any municipality, county, or state.

TRAFFIC COURT PROGRAM
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois



INSPECTOR H L EDWARDS
RM 5254 DEPT OF JUSTICE BG
WASHINGTON D C

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

✓ February 1,

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| ✓ | Mr. Tolson |
| ✓ | Mr. Mehr |
| ✓ | Mr. Parsons |
| ✓ | Mr. Belmont |
| ✓ | Mr. Callahan |
| ✓ | Mr. Conrad |
| ✓ | Mr. DeLoach |
| ✓ | Mr. Malone |
| ✓ | Mr. McGuire |
| ✓ | ✓ 961 Rosen |
| ✓ | Mr. Trotter |
| ✓ | Mr. Evans |
| ✓ | Mr. W.C. Sullivan |
| ✓ | Tele. Room |
| ✓ | Mr. Ingram |
| ✓ | Miss Gandy |

Dear Fellow Member:

New membership application forms of the American Bar Association are enclosed. The form is shortened, simplified, and shows the current schedule of dues.

In sending the new forms to you--one of our valued members--I have two thoughts in mind. I hope that you will wish to use at least one of them now to invite a non-member lawyer friend to join the Association, offering to endorse the application as sponsor. Or, if you don't use them immediately, I suggest that they be kept in your desk so as to be readily available as the need may arise. Prior forms should be discarded.

You know, I am sure, that the Association has had a substantial membership growth in recent years. It may be superfluous to say that it must continue to grow if it is to serve your best interests. Yet this is more than ever true, because the profession itself and its responsibilities are growing.

On many subjects, in many places, the voice of the organized bar, national, state and local, needs to speak with more and more authority. As I have gone around the country on your behalf, I think I have detected a quickened interest in the Association and I believe that you would find many friends ripe for membership. Sometimes membership drives simply fail to reach them and they will sign up as soon as anyone shows an interest in asking them to join. I hope you will try to test the correctness of that impression. The healthiest growth of any organization is that which comes through the voluntary effort of loyal members.

Thank you for your continued support and assistance in achieving that growth.

REC-30 94-1-367-1478
Sincerely yours,

Whitney North Seymour

President

■ FEB 7 1961

Whitney North Seymour

82-17

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
EX-12
59 FEB 10 1961

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-4478

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

American Bar Center, 1155 E. 60th St.
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

MR.
MRS.
MISS

DATE
OF
BIRTH

(Please print)

Mailing
Address

{ (Street Address) (Rm. or Suite No.)
(City) (Zone) (State)

ORIGINAL
ADMISSION TO (STATE) _____ (DATE)
BAR

FIRM NAME (IF ANY) _____

ARE YOU NOW IN MILITARY SERVICE _____

LIST ALL BAR ASSOCIATIONS TO WHICH YOU BELONG: _____

*HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DIS-
BARRED OR THE SUBJECT OF A
DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDING? _____

*HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEM-
BER OF, OR AFFILIATED WITH,
THE COMMUNIST PARTY? _____

IF ELECTED, I WILL ABIDE BY THE ASSOCIATION'S CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND CANONS
OF ETHICS.

\$ _____ Enclosed _____

Signature _____

*If answer is in the affirmative, please give full details.

REQUIRED ENDORSEMENT OF ABA MEMBER*

I certify that I am personally acquainted with the applicant, that I believe the statements contained in the application to be true, that the applicant is eligible for membership in the Association, and I nominate and endorse the applicant therefor.

ENDORSER'S
SIGNATURE

PRINT
NAME

*ABA members are shown
in Martindale-Hubbell by △

PRINT
ADDRESS

PLP-52E-1-76

DUES ARE BASED ON THE YEAR OF ORIGINAL ADMISSION TO THE BAR

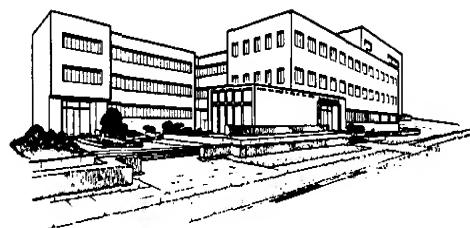
\$20 if admitted to the bar more than five years.

\$10 if admitted to the bar more than two and less than five years.

\$5 if within first two years after admission to the bar.

Credit for the months of the fiscal year which have elapsed prior to your election to membership will be shown on your dues notice for the second year.

RATES EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 1960



AMERICAN BAR CENTER

*American
Bar/
Association*

**APPLICATION
FOR MEMBERSHIP**

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

American Bar Center, 1155 E. 60th St.
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

8671-598-1-f6

MR.
MRS.
MISS _____

DATE
OF
BIRTH _____

(Please print)

Mailing
Address

{ (Street Address) _____
(City) _____ (Zone) _____ (State) _____
(Rm. or Suite No.) _____

ORIGINAL
ADMISSION TO (STATE) _____ (DATE) _____
BAR

FIRM NAME (IF ANY) _____

ARE YOU NOW IN MILITARY SERVICE _____

LIST ALL BAR ASSOCIATIONS TO WHICH YOU BELONG: _____

*HAVE YOU EVER BEEN DIS-
BARRED OR THE SUBJECT OF A
DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDING? _____

*HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEM-
BER OF, OR AFFILIATED WITH,
THE COMMUNIST PARTY? _____

IF ELECTED, I WILL ABIDE BY THE ASSOCIATION'S CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND CANONS
OF ETHICS.

\$ _____ Enclosed _____

Signature _____

*If answer is in the affirmative, please give full details.

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I certify that I am personally acquainted with the applicant, that I believe the statements contained
in the application to be true, that the applicant is eligible for membership in the Association, and
I nominate and endorse the applicant therefor.

ENDORSER'S
SIGNATURE _____

PRINT
NAME _____

*ABA members are shown
in Martindale-Hubbell by △ PRINT
ADDRESS _____

DUES ARE BASED ON THE YEAR OF ORIGINAL ADMISSION TO THE BAR

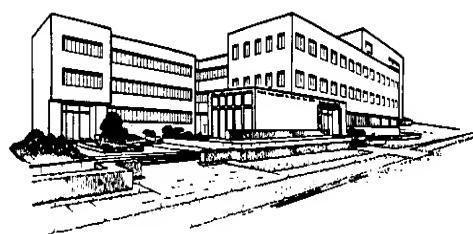
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\$10 if admitted to the bar more than two and less than five years.

\$5 if within first two years after admission to the bar.

Credit for the months of the fiscal year which have elapsed prior to your election to membership will be shown on your dues notice for the second year.

RATES EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 1960



AMERICAN BAR CENTER

American
Bar/
Association

APPLICATION
FOR MEMBERSHIP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

T. J. [initials]
 [initials] [initials]

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 1/31/61

FROM : J. F. Malone *JFM*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 MID-YEAR MEETING
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
 FEBRUARY 15 - 21, 1961

The mid-year meeting of the American Bar Association will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, February 15 through 21, 1961. This meeting ranks second to the annual meeting in importance. It is held in the headquarters city of the ABA because all members of the headquarters staff attend the meeting for the purpose of planning and arranging the agenda for the forthcoming annual meeting scheduled this year at St. Louis, Missouri, August 7 - 11, 1961.

At this particular mid-year meeting there are three important activities planned of direct interest to the Bureau in its liaison: (1) The Criminal Law Section has scheduled an important business meeting for the purpose of discussing various committee activities and planning a program for the annual meeting. You will recall that one of the important committee activities is a recently formed committee on the question of the need for a Federal Crime Commission. The Director instructed that the FBI liaison representatives maintain close liaison with the activities of this committee. (2) The Family Law Section has scheduled some important committee meetings, one of which is the committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure, of which both liaison representatives, Edwards and [redacted] are members. (3) A special conference committee handling the proposed program of advocating the teaching of the disadvantages of Communism, the advantages of Democracy, and the Bill of Rights in all secondary schools in the country is planning to bring before the House of Delegates at the mid-year meeting a resolution designed to launch this program.

In addition to the foregoing the mid-year meeting is the one at which the next President-elect of the ABA is nominated and this nomination is tantamount to election.

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In view of the importance of the mid-year meeting from the standpoint of making contacts, keeping alert to and protecting the Bureau's interests on matters coming before the ABA it is believed the Bureau's best interests warrant the attendance of both the Bureau's liaison representatives, Inspector H. E. Edwards, and his alternate, Special Agent Supervisor [redacted] at this meeting. It is not possible

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Memo to Mr. Mohr
Re: American Bar Association
Chicago, Illinois 2/15 - 21/61

for Edwards to handle this meeting alone because of the overlapping of various committee meetings and the numerous activities of interest to the Bureau which must be thoroughly covered. Nor is it possible for Edwards to handle the meeting by calling upon possible assistance from an Agent in the Chicago Office in view of the fact that these committee meetings are closed to all except members of the Sections represented by these committees. [redacted] is a member of both the Criminal Law Section and the Family Law Section.

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be given for Inspector H. L. Edwards and Special Agent Supervisor [redacted] to represent the Bureau at the mid-year meeting.

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ML
2/11

DPL

John

V

John

[Signature]

1/1

GM

K

[Redacted]
and
members advised
JW

February 3, 1961

[REDACTED]
Orange City, Iowa

Dear [REDACTED]

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Your efforts to alert the students of our secondary schools to the evils of communism have been referred to my attention, and I would like to extend my best wishes on this undertaking.

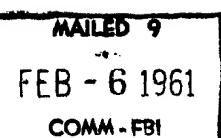
I am forwarding, under separate cover, a copy of my book, "Masters of Deceit," which I have autographed to you, in the event it may be of assistance to you in this endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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POLITICAL READING ROOM
FBI



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Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
McLone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Trotter _____
Evans _____
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Iogram _____
Gandy _____

JMM:cfn

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Evans

February 2, 1961

REC-55

EX-135

14-1369-1481
[redacted]
Director of Public Relations
American Bar Association
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear [redacted]

It was most considerate of you to
write on January 24 forwarding a copy of the
Law Day USA Program Manual in which my state-
ment appears. I appreciate having this worthwhile
publication.

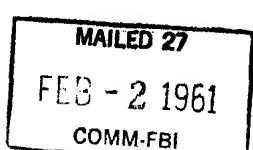
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FEB 2 1961
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List.



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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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McNamee _____
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Trotter _____
Evans _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ORGANIZED IN 1878
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
1960-1961

COMMITTEE

RICHARD P. TINKHAM, CHAIRMAN
CALUMET BLDG.
HAMMOND, IND.

JOSEPH A. BALL, LONG BEACH, CALIF.
LAURENS WILLIAMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM W. MUSSER, JR., ENID, OKLA.
PAUL D. O'BRIEN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMERICAN BAR CENTER
1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

January 24, 1961

EX-OFFICIO

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, NEW YORK, N.Y.
OSMER C. FITTS, BRADLEY & CO., NEW YORK, N.Y.
THOMAS M. COLLINS, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
E. J. DIMOCK, NEW YORK, N.Y.
MR. ROSEN, NEW YORK, N.Y.
MR. TROTTER, NEW YORK, N.Y.
MR. EVANS, NEW YORK, N.Y.
MR. W.C. SULLIVAN, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Mr. Ingram, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Miss Gandy, NEW YORK, N.Y.

DON HYNDMAN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS



John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At the suggestion of President Whitney North Seymour we are sending you a copy of the American Bar Association's new Law Day USA Program Manual, to which you so graciously contributed a statement a few months ago. Your statement appears on page 30.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you again for your excellent message, which we hope will serve to encourage a wider observance on May 1.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
Director of Public Relations

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DH: GAM:ba

Enc.

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AFH:dkp

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USA

MAY 1



Whitney North Seymour
President,
American Bar Association

A central theme of our nation's history has been the struggle for justice under law and the preservation of the dignity and liberty of the individual. The struggle has gone on through wars, economic, social and technological changes which have vastly altered the outward aspects of our world.

All who comprehend the meaning of today's events in the world realize that we are facing now the greatest challenge of all to the concept of individual dignity and freedom under law which means so much to our country and to men everywhere.

LAW DAY U.S.A. is an effort on the part of the legal profession, with the full cooperation of many leading organizations of laymen, to bring to present day Americans a deeper awareness of the nature of this challenge—to enable them to understand more fully the values of our system of liberty under law in contrast to the denial of human dignity and rights in large areas of the world.

Among other things, we seek to instill, in young Americans particularly, a sense of history—an appreciation of the early struggles to build our communities, the men who led them, the sacrifices made to preserve freedom, the part these played in our national history. It is a sense of history which best teaches the worth of our system and the dangers of surrendering liberty; it is this sense of history which exposes what the communists really seek, and illuminates the contrast between their system, which sacrifices human dignity and rights to the state, and ours which makes the state the servant, not the master, of human beings. We must show that we remain steadfast in our faith that the banner of freedom still has the power to lift man's heart and eyes.

The American Bar Association and the 1,400 state and local bar associations are proud to have a part in this important educational task. We heartily welcome the fine cooperation of many national leaders of thought and action, and the active participation of public officials, educators, clergymen and thoughtful Americans in many other fields.

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in
brief

ORIGIN

LAW DAY U.S.A. has been observed annually on May 1 since 1958, by proclamation of the President of the United States.

PURPOSES

1. To foster an increased respect for law, as an indispensable element in our national life.
2. To encourage responsible citizenship, by emphasizing its obligations as well as its advantages.
3. To make more meaningful to Americans of all ages their heritage of "individual freedom under law," and in so doing to point up the contrast between that great principle and the subordination of human rights under communism.

PARTICIPATION

The American Heritage Foundation and leaders of many national organizations have endorsed the observance. Among these are the National Governors' Conference, the United States Conference of Mayors, the National Education Association, Association of American Colleges, Association of American Law Schools, National Conference of Bar Presidents, Kiwanis International, Rotary International, Lions International, The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., American Federation of Women's Clubs, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Library Association, National Council of the Churches of Christ, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The American Judicature Society, International Association of Chiefs of Police and others.

SCOPE

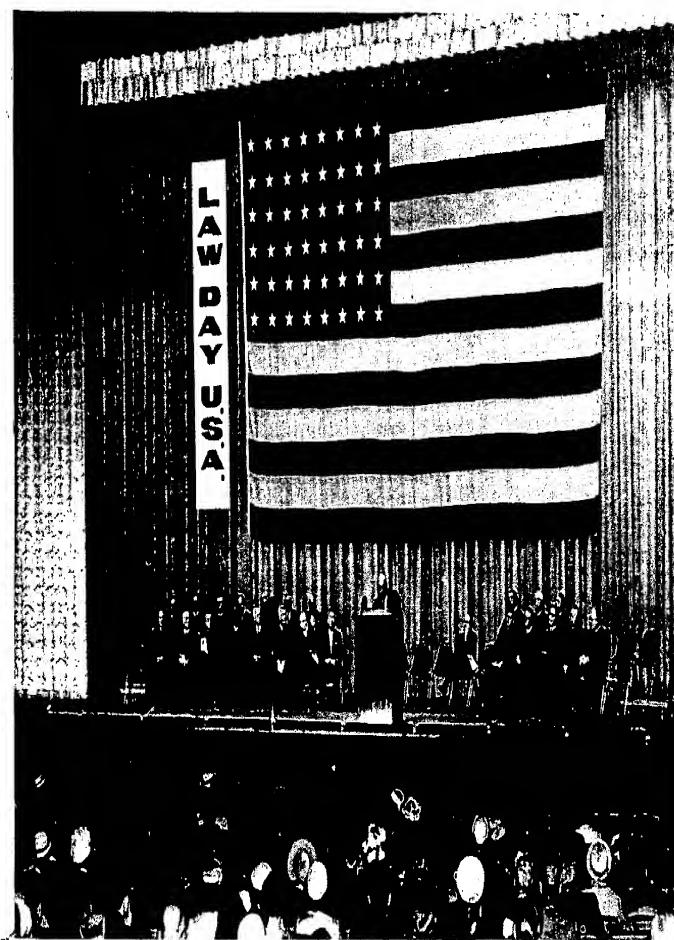
LAW DAY U.S.A. has become one of the most widely recognized national observances. It is proclaimed annually by the Governors of nearly every state and by the Mayors of several thousand cities. In 1960, an estimated 75 000 separate observances were held in schools, courts, churches and public meeting places in large and small communities throughout the United States.



Established by proclamation of the President of the United States, and occurring on May first each year, LAW DAY U.S.A. is a nationwide observance which has a serious and constructive purpose.

It seeks to focus thoughtful public attention on the basic values of our system of laws and independent courts, to foster respect for law, and to stress the fact that American

LAW DAY U.S.A. is observed with public ceremonies in many communities.



citizenship entails obligations as well as benefits.

In essence, LAW DAY U.S.A. seeks to convey to Americans of all ages a deeper understanding and appreciation of their heritage of "individual freedom under law," to dramatize to the individual citizen its meaning in terms of his freedom to pursue his own destiny within a framework of laws and courts which recognize every person's rights as equal.

To these ends, many thousands of special programs are held annually in connection with LAW DAY U.S.A. in schools, churches, courts, and before clubs and organizations.

In the aggregate they serve to dramatically point up the contrast between the great principle of individual freedom under law in the

United States, and the denial of human rights under totalitarian systems.

The freedom and dignity that Americans enjoy under the rule of law are unknown in many parts of the world. In communist countries, where May 1 is celebrated with a display of military might, man is ruled by force and fear. There, the law serves as an instrument to insure the supremacy of the state over the individual.

Public officials, educators, clergymen and other leaders have become increasingly aware in recent years of the importance of making that contrast more vivid and meaningful to Americans. The educational objectives of LAW DAY U.S.A. have received the endorsement and support of heads of many leading national organizations.

OBSERVANCES

Forms of LAW DAY U.S.A. observances vary widely — from simple classroom exercises in schools to city-wide programs for adult audiences. They may range from a mock trial in which students take part as witnesses or jurors, to a learned discussion of efforts to extend the rule of law in world affairs or to accomplish a statewide courts reorganization program.

One of the characteristics of LAW DAY U.S.A. is that it lends itself to a wide range of programs suitable for Americans of all ages.

The LAW DAY U.S.A. program should be designed to:

1. Strengthen understanding of the rule of law as the foundation of our free society.

2. Make clear the distinctions between freedom and individual rights guaranteed by law and the absence of these values under totalitarian regimes.

PROGRAM PLANNING

While the mechanics of organizing

different kinds of LAW DAY U.S.A. programs will vary from one type of organization to another, some basic steps are suggested.

Groups planning LAW DAY U.S.A. programs probably will wish to consult with the local bar association. Most of the 1,400 bar associations in the country are ready to assist in preparing programs by providing speakers, lawyers to participate in mock trials, and in other ways. Many bar associations have designated special committees to serve groups planning programs. However, organizations preferring to do so may plan and produce their own LAW DAY U.S.A. observances without outside assistance.

In the following pages are described some of the types of LAW DAY U.S.A. programs that have proved popular.



"Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed."

... BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



"A world of swift economic transformation and growth must also be a world of law. The time has come for mankind to make the role of law in international affairs as normal as it is now in domestic affairs."

... DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



"No person in the United States is so big that he is above the law and none so insignificant that he cannot look to the law for protection."

... JOHN C. CORNELIUS



"True law is right reason, harmonious with nature, diffused among all, constant, eternal; a law which calls to duty by commands and restrains from evil by its prohibitions."

... CICERO



Steve McNichols,
Governor of Colorado,
Chairman of the National
Governors' Conference

Every day should be LAW DAY in every American community because the law is the bulwark of democracy as contrasted with tyranny.

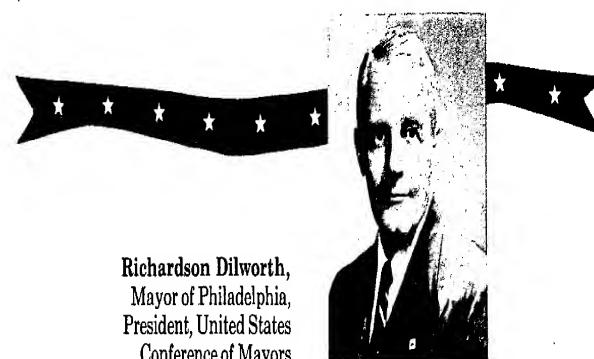
In many places throughout the world today, the concept of the State is being defied and the dignity of the individual occupies a low place.

Teaching respect for law and order is one of the most important things that we can do to protect the American way of life. Every school, public and private; every organization, professional and civic, should join with the American Bar Association in its effort to bring home to the American people respect for our law and our

legal institutions.

Any encroachment which affects our fundamental legal processes as spelled out in the federal and state constitutions will weaken not only the legal, but the moral fabric of America. Many of our important problems revolving about juvenile delinquency, increase in crime, all stem from disrespect and disregard for the law.

I sincerely congratulate the American Bar Association and all of its committees for the fine work they are doing and for carrying on the annual LAW DAY programs.



Richardson Dilworth,
Mayor of Philadelphia,
President, United States
Conference of Mayors

It has been said that the good of the people is the chief law. But if every man were his own lawmaker and judge, the result would be civil chaos. No man in a free society can be a law unto himself, but every man is protected by law against the occasional tyrannies of society.

Though the law may seem strict and unyielding, in truth it is compassionate and responsive to the needs of human nature. Though it is composed of words that have no strength in themselves, forged in the flame of free speech it has become the armor of liberty.

LAW DAY calls attention to the protective structure of law we the people of the United States have created, and contrasts it with the rule of the few that limits the freedom and saps the spirit of the peoples beyond the Iron Curtain. It is a day for each of us to express our appreciation for the law of democracy and to pledge to it our renewed support.

programs for schools

Special programs are held in thousands of elementary and high schools and colleges in connection with LAW DAY U.S.A. Here are kinds of programs that may be held in schools:

1. Mock court trials.
2. Assembly programs.
3. Citizenship examinations.
4. Film showings.
5. Court tours.
6. Essay and poster competitions.
7. Classroom discussions.

MOCK TRIALS

Students will gain first hand knowledge of our system of law and courts by participating in mock trials. They may serve as witnesses, jurors, and litigants. A note of realism will be added if lawyers are called upon to play the roles of judges and attorneys. Many bar associations will cooperate in enlisting lawyer participation. Mock trials may be produced at the school, or may be staged in a local court room with students invited to participate. Further information about mock trials is given in Chapter X.

ASSEMBLY PROGRAMS

Some schools may plan LAW DAY U.S.A. assembly programs. These programs might consist either of an address by an invited judge or lawyer, films, a mock trial, or a question-and-answer type of "quiz" program with students addressing their own questions about law and courts to a panel of lawyers selected in coopera-

tion with the local bar association. This type of program would be an adaptation of the "press conference" format popularized on television and radio.

Members of most local bar associations stand ready to provide speakers for school assemblies or otherwise assist in program planning.

CITIZENSHIP EXAMINATIONS

One way in which teachers in junior and senior high schools can dramatize the individual freedom under law provided by American citizenship is through the administration of a "mock" naturalization examination to students in their classrooms. Here's how to do it:

Teachers may write or telephone the local bar association and request a copy of typical citizenship examination questions prepared by the American Bar Association in cooperation with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. This list will include actual questions put to persons becoming U. S. citizens. These examinations may be administered by teachers in their classrooms, to give students an interesting insight into the kinds of facts candidates for U. S. citizenship are expected to know. This could take the form of a "mock" naturalization test such as those given each year to thousands of persons seeking to become American citizens.

MOTION PICTURES

Films are helpful in explaining the functions of laws and courts in our society. Listed here are five such films designed for school showings. They range in running time from 10 to 30 minutes. Films marked with a star have been screened by the American Bar Association and are considered suitable for junior and senior high school audiences.

★ *Why We Respect the Law*. A boy suffering from a guilty conscience

tells his family lawyer that he and four other boys stole money they needed for a backstop on the baseball field. The lawyer explains why laws are necessary and how minor offenses often lead to serious crimes. The boy develops an attitude of respect for law and helps other boys give back stolen money. (13 minutes, in color, rental \$3.00 from Ideal Pictures, Inc., 58 East South Water St., Chicago 1, Ill.)

Trial by Jury. It depicts the highlights in the trial of an ordinary automobile accident damage suit, beginning with the accident, the filing of the complaint, serving of the summons, process of selecting and impaneling the jury and the rendering and reception of the verdict. Special emphasis is given to court organization and the role of the jury. Especially suited for law, civic and social studies classes. Will help develop an appreciation of the complex system of justice through trial juries. (30 minutes, black and white, rental \$5.00, from Business Education Films, 4607 Sixteenth Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y.)

many legal terms. The operation of the law, the development of a criminal case, and the roles of various court personnel are described by a lawyer. (14 minutes, black and white, rental \$3.50, from Business Education Films, 4607 Sixteenth Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y.)



Students pause during a courthouse tour to discuss a point of law with a judge.

COURT TOURS

In planning a court tour, the teacher probably will find it advantageous to work closely with the local bar association, which frequently will, upon request, furnish members to serve as guides. A telephone call to the presiding judge or the clerk of the court usually is all that is necessary to make an appointment for the tour.

The tour should provide an opportunity to see an actual trial in progress, if possible; an explanation of the related offices in the courthouse; and a question and answer session, either at the time of the tour or in the classroom later. In many cases, the presiding judge will be happy to briefly explain court procedures to the students.



High school students learn about legal processes as jurors in a mock trial.

ESSAYS-POSTERS

Projects such as essay competitions and poster contests frequently are sponsored, with the consent of school officials, by groups outside the school, such as bar associations and clubs, which offer prizes to the student winners. Suggested essay topics might include: "What LAW DAY U.S.A. Means to Me;" "Why I Respect the Law;" "The Importance of Law in our Daily Lives;" or the "Responsibilities of Citizenship."

Organizations sponsoring essay contests should arrange for the judging of entries by a competent panel of judges of their own selection, so as not to place this burden upon the teachers unless that is preferred by school officials and teachers.

Schools having art departments may wish to consider a poster competition to call attention to LAW DAY U.S.A. and its objectives. Entries would serve to promote student in-

terest in a program to be held in the school, or winning posters could be displayed in public places outside the school. In the case of poster competitions, the school art department may prefer to be responsible for judging of entries. Here again, this should be a matter for consultation with school officials.

CLASSROOM DISCUSSIONS

Teachers holding classroom discussions related to development and importance of law may wish to consider these topics:

1. Individual freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
2. The responsibilities of U. S. citizenship.
3. How our present day legal system developed from earliest times.
4. Courts, their functions and procedures.



Miss Clarice Kline,
President,
National Education Association

As a social studies teacher, I try to prepare my students to live in a society which is devoted to the dignity and freedom of the individual and provides unparalleled opportunities for individual achievement.

Yet freedom under law must not be taken for granted. It is essential that each generation of Americans understand the values and responsibilities of citizenship. The spirit of freedom must be nurtured through education and through active par-

ticipation in the processes of democracy.

Members of the teaching profession are contributing daily to this educational process which is so important to the future of the nation. The annual observance of LAW DAY U.S.A. is an appropriate occasion for special efforts, through the public and private schools, to bring to young Americans an awareness of both the advantages and duties which go with American citizenship.



Mrs. James C. Parker,
President, National Congress
of Parents and Teachers

Law is a necessary condition of freedom, justice, and human dignity. It is the indispensable basis of civilization. Without it, we are well aware, we would return to chaos and the jungle.

In the midst of history-making events it is all too easy to forget that the continued strength and sanction of law depend on the teachings in our homes. In his family life, from the practices and precepts of his parents, a child must learn from his earliest

years to respect and obey the law.

"The people who love the law and obey the law," says Judge Robert N. Wilkin, "will receive the blessings of Providence — the Providence that created the universe and all that is in it, and created it according to and subject to law." Children whose parents teach them to love, respect, and uphold the law will call them blessed, for law protects human life, preserves peace and order, and sustains civilization.

CIVIC and service clubs

The theme of LAW DAY U.S.A. lends itself admirably to programs for civic and service clubs, as well as to women's and parent-teacher organizations. Such organizations can plan a special program of their own, at a regular luncheon or dinner meeting, or join with others in an inter-organization observance. Activities may include:

SERVICE CLUB SPEAKERS

An address by a judge or lawyer on any phase of law or court administration which is of particular local interest is appropriate. Or, the program might be devoted to a discussion of the positive steps now being taken under the leadership of the American Bar Association to promote world peace through law. Information concerning this is available from the American Bar Association, Special Committee on World Peace Through Law, 400 Hill Building, Washington, D. C. Also, many state and local bar associations have special committees actively working in support of the peace-through-law effort from which source qualified speakers may be available.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

In every state or community where court reorganization efforts are under way, or where any public policy

question related to courts or law enforcement is under discussion, LAW DAY U.S.A. provides a timely occasion for a panel discussion of the issues by informed speakers. An audience participation program, with members of the group permitted to ask questions of the panelists, serves to heighten interest. Growing concern as to whether mounting juvenile crime rates reflects a deterioration of respect for law and authority among young people is another subject of interest to clubs, women's organizations, and parent-teacher groups. Panelists for such a program could include representatives of the prosecutor's office, the police department, the school system and parents.

LAW FOR WOMEN

Law has many ramifications of particular interest to women — household record-keeping, parental responsibility for acts of children, the laws of inheritance, and the requirements of jury service, to name just a few. A discussion of any of these topics will be of interest to women's organizations, or for a special "ladies night" program of a men's civic or fraternal organization.

COMPETITIONS

Sponsoring of LAW DAY U.S.A. essay or poster contests for high school or elementary school students can be undertaken by local organizations or clubs. Prizes or plaques should be awarded to winners. Prize-winning essays might be read by their authors at a club meeting, publicly at an appropriate event such as a LAW DAY U.S.A. court ceremony, or may be published in a local newspaper. Topics might include: "Why We Observe LAW DAY U.S.A.," "Freedom Through Law," or "Government Under Law—The American System."

Organizations such as chambers of commerce, or the junior chamber, can sponsor LAW DAY U.S.A. window displays illustrating the importance of the rule of law in preserving individual liberty. (See chapter VII).

LAW DAY USA AWARDS

In some areas, business organizations and civic clubs have made special LAW DAY U.S.A. awards to local citizens who have contributed greatly to the advancement of justice in the community, or to increased public understanding of the American system of liberty under law. Presentation of such awards may be made at a regular club meeting or as a part of a public LAW DAY U.S.A. program.

COORDINATED EFFORTS

In many cases, clubs and other organizations will collaborate in organizing a joint LAW DAY U.S.A. observance. Here are some examples of such coordination:

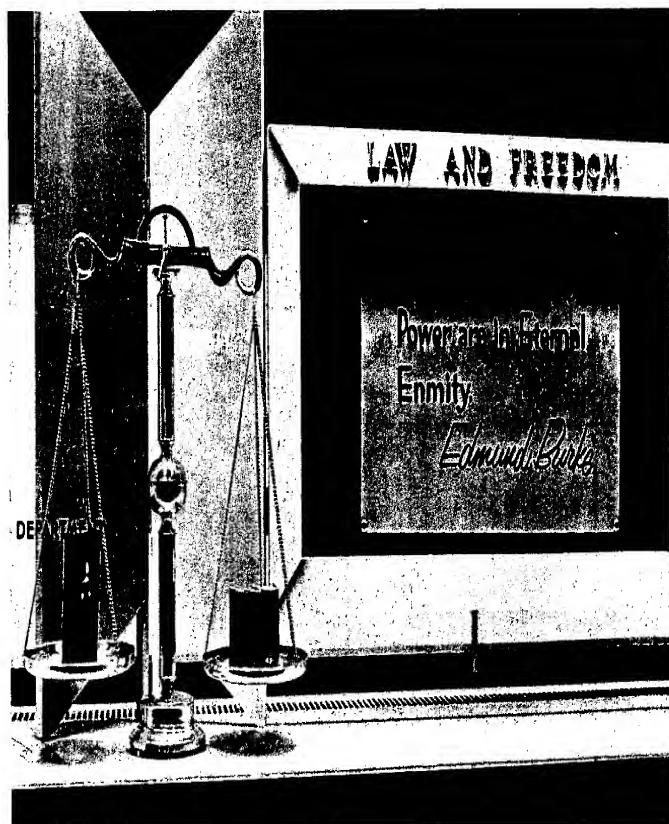
—With courts in helping to organize and participate in mock trials to be staged in a courtroom, or elsewhere.

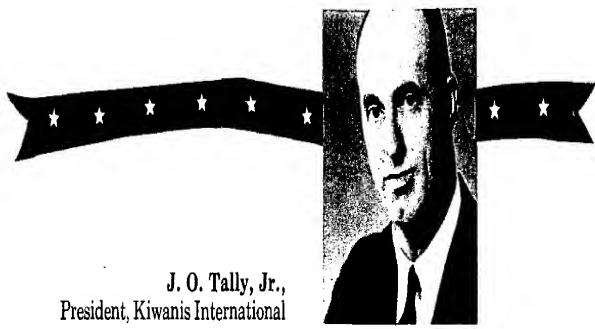
—With bar associations in organizing court tours for school children or adults.

—With civic committees in sponsoring city-wide LAW DAY U.S.A. observances.

—With federal courts in sponsoring citizenship receptions or luncheons following naturalization ceremonies.

Displays help tell the story of the importance of law in our lives.





J. O. Tally, Jr.,
President, Kiwanis International

There can be no question that the rule of law and respect for law have been the effective causes and the operating principles of the maintenance of freedom and self-government in America and the remainder of what we call 'the free world'.

It is time we ceased merely praising ourselves, though, on this perception, and applied such perception to the whole world.

We cannot save America without achieving enduring world peace. We cannot achieve world peace without a world rule of law, a union under the United Nations, of peoples bound by law controlling agencies such as atomic energy and armaments, the misuse of which can mean annihilation.

LAW DAY should help us to lead and act for a lawful order for all men.



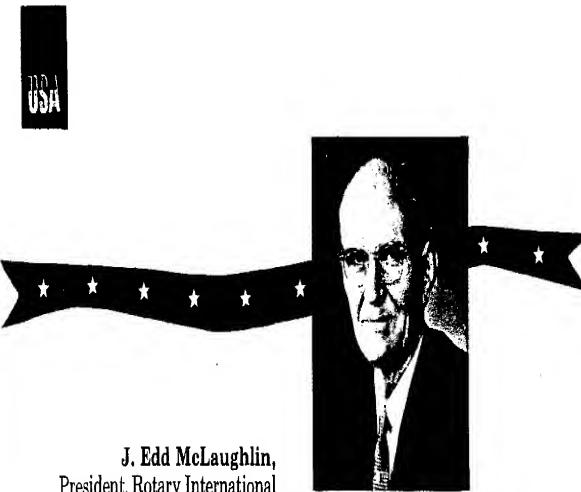
Finis E. Davis,
President, Lions International

Our organization — Lions International — is, as its name implies, an international association of Lions Clubs. We have clubs at the present time in 110 nations and geographical locations of the world. We therefore have to gear our thinking to affairs in the United States and to many other places in the world. Nevertheless, since nearly eighty percent of our membership is located in the United States, it is natural that a great deal of our thinking and planning is concerned with matters pertaining to the United States.

One of the objects of our Association is To promote the theory

and practice of the principles of good government and good citizenship. A principal provision in our Lions Code of Ethics is: Always to bear in mind my obligations as a citizen to my nation, my state and my community; and to give to them my unswerving loyalty in word, act and deed. To give them freely of my time, labor and means.

You have my assurance therefore that Lions Clubs generally throughout the United States will enthusiastically cooperate in the efforts of the American Bar Association to bring understanding to the importance of the LAW DAY objectives.



J. Edd McLaughlin,
President, Rotary International

If there is a problem that should engage attention of every man, women and child in this generation, it is the need for the development and application of law. At stake is not merely the prevention of war in an age when nations have acquired the means of total destruction, but also human advancement in all fields which are tested by the changes of this dynamic age. Yet for the most people, the law is a dry-as-dust preoccupation of specialists without relevance to their personal lives.

Some half a million Rotarians in 119 countries are being urged to undertake an intensive study of the principles of justice under the guidance of their fellow members in the legal classification. These business and professional leaders will be impressed by the annual observance of LAW DAY in the U.S.A. They will recognize the value of creating a public interest in sustaining the rule of law which is fundamental to the protection of individual liberty and the hope of peace in the world.



Fannie Hardy,
President, The National Federation
of Business and Professional
Women's Clubs, Inc.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is happy to join in recognition of LAW DAY U.S.A. on May 1, 1961, and reaffirm our faith in the rule of law as the best safeguard of human freedom and dignity.

Equality under law and respect for the law are basic in the objectives and program of our organization. We congratulate the American Bar Association upon assuming the leadership in this observance.

court ceremonies

In America, the courthouse is the symbol of law and justice. The courtroom itself is an ideal setting for LAW DAY U.S.A. observances that are both impressive and instructive. Such programs may take several forms:

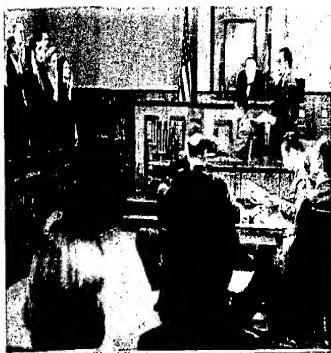
COURT CEREMONIES

Many courts, from traffic courts to the Supreme Courts of many states, hold special ceremonies at the opening of court on LAW DAY U.S.A. These may include brief addresses by the presiding judge, bar officials, city officials, or other community leaders, on the significance of the observance. The public is invited to attend such ceremonies.

MOCK TRIALS

Especially applicable to observances in the courtroom are mock trials, or the re-enactment of actual trials having historical interest. A mock trial generally will be more suitable for a student audience, and the re-staging of a locally famous trial probably will have more appeal for adults. Such a re-enactment may utilize the talents of local dramatic groups, with members of the bench

A real courtroom is an ideal setting for the mock trial.



and bar playing the roles of judge and counsel. A variety of mock trial scripts are available at the American Bar Association's Coordination Service, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Illinois. Some bar associations may want to develop their own mock trial scripts or outlines involving local situations and scenes.

NATURALIZATION CEREMONIES

A type of LAW DAY U.S.A. program that can be conducted only in the federal courts is the actual naturalization ceremony. Such a ceremony is designed to impress upon new citizens both the values and responsibilities of American citizenship. In planning such a ceremony, the court may enlist the assistance of bar associations, civic and service clubs, and perhaps women's organizations in sponsoring a luncheon or reception for the new citizens following the actual courtroom ceremony. The new admittees might also be presented with coat lapel-size American flags.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

Another ceremony appropriate for LAW DAY U.S.A. is the formal ceremony of admission to the state bar. Because LAW DAY U.S.A. falls on May 1, many candidates will be lawyers from other states and students graduated at the end of the winter term. Such ceremonies can be especially effective in explaining the role of law, the lawyer's responsibilities, and the courts to persons invited to attend the ceremony.

COURT TOURS

Officers of the court should encourage guided court tours during or near LAW DAY U.S.A. This is especially recommended for school children. A tour schedule should be worked out well in advance. Members of the local bar association



Special naturalization ceremonies in federal courts are among the most meaningful LAW DAY U.S.A. programs.

probably will provide lawyer-guides if requested.

TRAFFIC COURTS

Mounting highway fatalities, and the fact that the traffic court is the only court with which millions of Americans ever have direct personal

contact, have served to focus increased public interest on the quality of traffic court justice in states and cities throughout the country. Special visitations to traffic courts by student groups, women's and parents' organizations have been arranged in many localities in connection with LAW DAY U.S.A. as part of a broad lawyer-laymen effort to raise traffic court standards and also to impress upon drivers the magnitude of the traffic law enforcement problem. Apart from actual traffic court visits, a speaking or discussion program devoted to special needs or circumstances of traffic law enforcement in your community would be a timely form of LAW DAY U.S.A. observance by any adult organization.



Tom C. Clark,
Associate Justice,
U. S. Supreme Court

The supreme merit of "LAW DAY, U.S.A." is the refreshment that it affords all of us in the recollection that our lives and liberties are best joined together by an equality of rights embodied in self-government. While our hopes cannot be realized by mere words, the throwing up of hats, or the declaiming of formalisms, much can be accomplished through appropriate exercises so planned that they transmute the objects of democracy into the every day action of our society. One of the basic aims of "LAW DAY, U.S.A." is to impress the American people with the value of their judicial system and

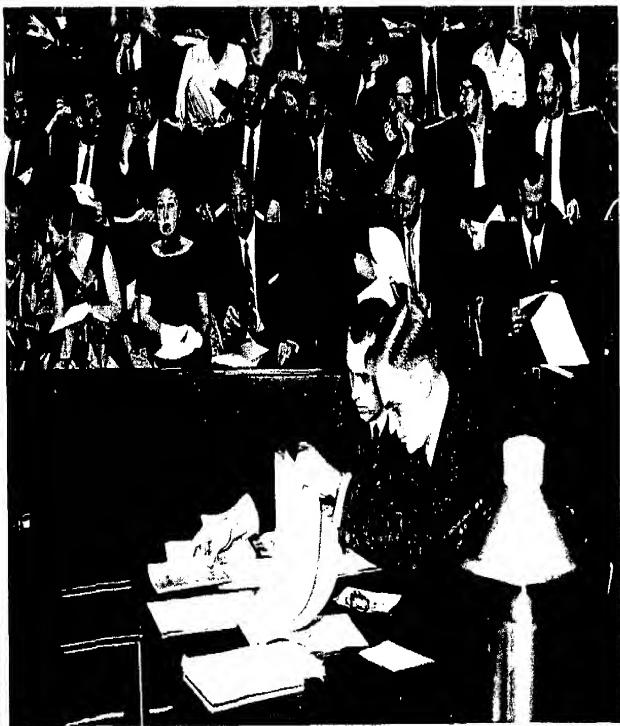


law school programs

Many law schools have elected to combine their own traditional LAW DAY programs with the nationwide LAW DAY U.S.A. observance. This has served to broaden interest and participation and to make better known the school's accomplishments in professional education and public service.

The dedication of new law school buildings, libraries, or other facilities can be especially effective when held in conjunction with LAW DAY U.S.A.

LAW DAY U.S.A. is an ideal time to hold law school moot court arguments open to parents and the public.



Among the other activities that lend themselves to the observance on the law school campus are:

1. Moot court competition.
2. Seminars on the public responsibilities of lawyers.
3. Open houses.
4. Luncheons or banquets.

MOOT COURT COMPETITION

Schools are finding that the LAW DAY U.S.A. observance is a good time for the team that will represent the institution in the National Moot Court Competition to hold a dress rehearsal moot court session for parents and the public.

SEMINARS

The school may invite local lawyers, selected faculty members, or both, to participate in a panel discussion

on a subject that concerns students and practicing attorneys, such as the lawyer's obligations in the area of public service, questions of professional ethics, or the broadening scope of law practice. An informal question and answer period may follow.

OPEN HOUSES

Students and faculty alike find that LAW DAY U.S.A. is a logical time to bridge the gap of misunderstanding that sometimes exists between the lawyer and the layman. It gives the law student a chance to acquaint students in other fields, and the public as well, with some of the elements of the lawyer's training and his

opportunities for service. Senior law students may act as hosts.

LUNCHEONS-BANQUETS

Law Day luncheons or banquets are traditional on most law school campuses. The principal address usually is delivered by an eminent legal scholar, or a judge of a state or federal court. In some schools it is the occasion for presenting an award of achievement to an outstanding law student, or to an alumnus for distinguished public service. The student is selected by the faculty on basis of scholastic ability and qualities of leadership.

Dean Page Keeton,
President, Association of
American Law Schools



The significance of Law, in the sense of an authoritative body of precepts, and the independence of those who administer such Law, should be understood by all citizens. Without these attributes of our American Society the rights of man, individual liberties, and individual human dignity would be empty generalities. Indeed it could not appropriately be said that we lived in a free society.

Each new generation develops some kind of a threat to basic concepts underlying the notion of individual freedom and dignity. We

must therefore take every advantage of LAW DAY U.S.A. to point out throughout America and the world that the proper ordering of man in all his relations with others is perhaps the most complex and challenging task of modern man; and that the effort on the part of the peoples of the world to live together peacefully, justly, and in such a way as to fulfill man's aspiration to live with dignity and freedom can be accomplished only through the Rule of Law in the conduct of human affairs.

church observances

The whole body of laws under which we live had their roots in spiritual law and the natural law philosophies. The Ten Commandments have been termed the greatest code of laws ever written. Freedom of religion is a basic Constitutional right zealously guarded by our laws and courts; religious belief and ethics are, on the other hand, repudiated by atheistic communism.

That LAW DAY U.S.A. is an appropriate time to reaffirm our reliance upon spiritual and secular laws, and the indispensability of both in a civil order dedicated to justice, has been recognized by churches of all faiths. This recognition has taken the form of sermons, church discussions by lay leaders, and programs sponsored by both adult and youth organizations. Examples of church participation:

SPECIAL SERVICES

Ministers, priests or rabbis may invite lay leaders, usually judges or members of the bar, to conduct special programs. These could take the form of a seminar on the historical and philosophical foundations of our legal system, or a talk by an attorney on the contributions of law to our spiritual life.

SERMONS

Most of the LAW DAY U.S.A. messages to church congregations will come in the form of sermons by clergymen themselves. From the numerous scriptural references to law, a number of the more familiar passages are reproduced in this

Scrolls help to dramatize the close relationship of religion and law.

manual at Page 39. Statements of national leaders of three major faiths as to the significance of LAW DAY U.S.A. appear at Pages 21 and 22.



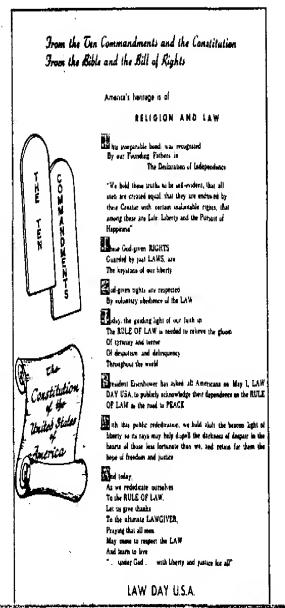
Ministers, rabbis and priests may join in inter-faith LAW DAY U.S.A. observances.

BULLETINS

Clergymen, or editors of church bulletins, may wish to publish on the Sunday preceding LAW DAY U.S.A. a special notice calling attention of their congregations to the meaning of the observance. In some cases the church may elect to invite a member of the congregation who is a lawyer or judge to write for publication a brief statement as to the objectives of LAW DAY U.S.A.

SCROLLS

Churches may point up their LAW DAY U.S.A. observances through the use of scrolls designed to emphasize America's heritage of religion and



law. Scrolls may be distributed at services preceding LAW DAY U.S.A. or mailed to members of the congregation. An example of such a scroll is shown on Page 20. About 150,000 copies of this scroll were distributed in churches of Missouri on May 1, 1960 in cooperation with the Missouri Bar.

LEAFLETS

A leaflet explaining briefly the origin and aims of LAW DAY U.S.A. has been prepared by the American Bar Association for national distribution through cooperating state and local bar associations. It is suitable for distribution to church congregations,

or organizations, in connection with any LAW DAY U.S.A. observance. Interested churches or groups may contact their local bar associations.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Lay church groups can hold panel discussions on such topics as the Ten Commandments Today; Law and Religious Freedom; the Church's Responsibility in Law Observance, or on a related theme of interest to the group. Or, they may prefer to invite lawyers to address them and submit to questions. Teachers of Sunday school classes can plan lessons on some of the passages of scriptural law reproduced in this manual.



The Most Rev. Karl J. Alter,
Archbishop of Cincinnati and
Chairman of the Administrative
Board of the National Catholic
Welfare Conference

LAW DAY, May 1, is a new observance honoring an old concept: that the Law is to be revered as an indispensable guarantee of human liberty. We would go further and urge respect not only for the Law but for the ultimate Lawgiver, Almighty God.

When the King or the dictator or the state is held above "God and the Law," liberty is never secure and men's rights are mere franchises subject to the whims of other men.

It must have been this thought that inspired Thomas Jefferson to write: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The author of the Declaration of

Independence thus declares the dependence of human rights on the Creator. He gives liberty, and therefore law, the safeguard of liberty, a religious basis.

Unless these truths that were self-evident to him remain evident to us, our liberty will not remain inalienable. If the Creator, Who made us from nothing, is Himself consigned to nothingness by human pride, our liberty too will soon be as nothing.

It is fitting on this LAW DAY, therefore, that we reaffirm our traditional conviction that freedom rests on the Law, and ultimately on God's Law. "We are a religious people," our Supreme Court has said. As long as we remain such we shall be a free people also.

The Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg,
Immediate Past President,
National Council of the Churches
of Christ in the U.S.A.



Dignity and worth are given by God to all men. This gift is not dependent on anything a man has done or anything others have done to him. In the sight of God who has done everything for him he is of infinite value. He is dependent on God for forgiveness which he receives endlessly. And he and all that he does is under the judgment of God. But laws too are under God's judgment. Law is not simply rules or a general rule. Law is also a process for applying general rules. Therefore, the spirit

and intention of lawyers and judges is of very great importance to the welfare of men. The lawyer can have comfort in the knowledge that God is able to use whatever decisions or actions men determine. And positive law has been in Western civilization closely related historically to the thought of the Church and has been to a great extent transformed and humanized. The lawyer will find that even as he works with positive, man-made law he can know freedom thru voluntary service of the law of God.

Rabbi Louis Finkelstein,
Chancellor of the Jewish
Theological Seminary of America



Few, if any, human creations have contributed more to the preservation of the race than the invisible edifice of the Law. Driven by powerful inner impulses to dominate, even at the cost of mutual slaughter, mankind would long ago have perished had not every extant group at some time discovered the need for a legal system to protect the lives, homes and properties of each of its members against invasion by fellow members. If any human society which knew no Law ever existed, it has long since disappeared.

One of America's great contributions to civilization has been the respect it pays to Constitutional Law. For almost two centuries we have lived under a system according to which the decision of the majority

has been accepted by the minority without question.

Every religious and every significant philosophical tradition has warned its adherents against flouting the Law. Indeed, according to the Talmud, one test of the right of a society to be called civilized is its establishment of a system of Civil Jurisprudence.

As America finds itself confronted by perils in some respects greater than any faced in the past, a reaffirmation of national respect for Law is vitally needed. No matter what sacrifice specific rules of law require of each of us, let us all remember that the denials the Law imposes on us are as nothing compared to the protections it offers us.

exhibits and displays

with courts and the legal profession, or a legal topic or setting. An historical exhibit might include items showing the evolution of law from ancient times, or, less ambitiously, from the beginning of the American republic. It could include reproductions of the great documents of freedom, such as the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution and Bill of Rights; photos or artists' conceptions of landmark events in the history of law, and books on law and the legal profession. Charts or diagrams showing the structure of the courts, and LAW DAY U.S.A. descriptive literature, are other appropriate items. Another type of historical exhibit would treat highlight developments in the history of the state and city, which can be shown in old photographs and newspaper accounts, reproductions of state constitutions and city charters; published histories or other historical writings.

WINDOW DISPLAYS

These may be of several types: 1) Four color window display cards prepared by the American Bar Association are available through local bar associations to business firms wishing to display them; they carry the legend: "Liberty Under Law—the American Way", and have space for listing of any local LAW DAY U.S.A. events; 2) Prize-winning

LAW DAY U.S.A. exhibits can demonstrate visually the evolution of our legal system.



posters in school art competitions, if any such contests were conducted locally; 3) Professionally designed exhibits that convey a definite message, as for example the "Four Symbols of Freedom" display illustrated at Page 23. This requires only suffi-

cient space for display of the four main items: a Pencil (freedom of Speech); a Bible (freedom of worship); an election ballot (freedom to vote) and a door key (symbol of freedom from illegal search and seizure).



Frances Lander Spain,
President,
American Library Association

Librarians everywhere welcome this opportunity to salute the legal profession on LAW DAY U.S.A., 1961. The very existence of our society with its system of government by the people is dependent upon the recognition of fundamental rights protected by law. To preserve this foundation, it is essential that each generation of Americans has a full understanding of the values and responsibilities of citizenship. This can come only through the continued education of all people, the dissemination of knowledge and the development of judgment in its use.

Certainly librarians, many of whom have struggled mightily to maintain the free flow of information, are dedicated to this principle, as they are dedicated to the maintenance of all of our freedoms through the wise and judicious administration of our laws.

The annual observance of LAW DAY gives librarians a very special opportunity to present — in big city libraries and on rural bookmobile routes alike — this full and deeper meaning of citizenship and what it demands in terms of duty and respect for law and order.

★

"The truth about communism is, today, an indispensable requirement if the true values of our democratic system are to be properly assessed. Ignorance of communism, fascism, or any other police-state philosophy is far more dangerous than ignorance of the most virulent disease."

... DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

★

"Justice is the chiefest concern of man on earth."

... DANIEL WEBSTER

★

"In a free nation such as ours, love of country and respect for the law are synonymous expressions."

... J. EDGAR HOOVER

Editorials frequently are published daily during the week preceding LAW DAY U.S.A., over the signatures of the authors.

In the case of radio and TV, LAW DAY U.S.A. program opportunities may include addresses, or portions of them, by prominent speakers, mock trials, interviews with legal authorities, sermons, or panel discussions of newsworthy subjects.

Most radio and television stations constantly are on the alert for interesting public service program ideas. This should be borne in mind by LAW DAY U.S.A. program planners. Broadcasts will greatly enlarge the audience and thus the impact of the observance. Stations should be consulted well in advance as to types of local programs which might be broadcast in whole or in part.

The Advertising Council, Inc., an agency serving the television and radio industries in the field of public service advertising, has approved LAW DAY U.S.A. as a national observance worthy of the support of the networks and individual stations. The major networks have accorded it such recognition in several nationally broadcast programs.

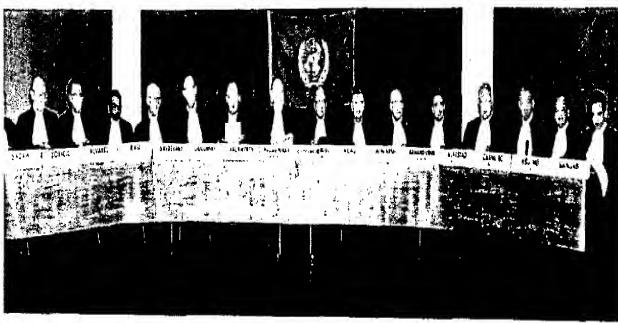
press, radio and television

All the media of public information and entertainment cooperate fully in publicizing as well as participating in LAW DAY U.S.A. Newspapers give it widespread and enthusiastic editorial approval. Literally hundreds of radio and television stations schedule special programs and give LAW DAY U.S.A. other forms of recognition.

Apart from coverage of the news of LAW DAY U.S.A. programs, the newspapers have widely utilized the medium of guest editorials, written by community leaders, to give readers a better understanding of how the rule of law directly affects every facet of community life—education, religion, industry, agriculture, retailing, and all the rest. Such edi-

Civic leaders participate in LAW DAY U.S.A. programs on radio and television.





Local LAW DAY U.S.A. broadcasts can re-enact court proceedings such as this moot session of the International Court of Justice.

In cooperation with the American Bar Association, the American Heritage Foundation makes available to the nation's radio and TV stations a series of public service "spot" an-

nouncements to help bring LAW DAY U.S.A. to public attention. Similarly, local stations may broadcast spot announcements telling of specific local programs or activities.

Most bar association LAW DAY U.S.A. committees will be prepared to cooperate with the media in the production of special programs.



Brigadier General David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America

From the earliest times, the first of May has marked the festival of spring, when the world awakens from its winter hibernation. Traditionally it has been a time of rejoicing in the bounty and the beauty that flow to us mortals through the wondrous laws of nature.

It is eminently appropriate therefore that this day has been chosen to mark our appreciation of the laws of man. For me it is a distinct privilege to join with the legal profession in reaffirming our faith in the American heritage of equality under law,

as it has been preserved and fortified for us throughout the years of our Country's life.

I am confident that I express the sentiments of all laymen in our community on this occasion when I say, that in our hearts we are grateful for the safety, in our private and business lives, guaranteed by the American legal system. But it is well that we pause, at least once a year, to give public expression to these feelings.

Let us, my fellow-citizens, make every day a LAW DAY.

bar associations

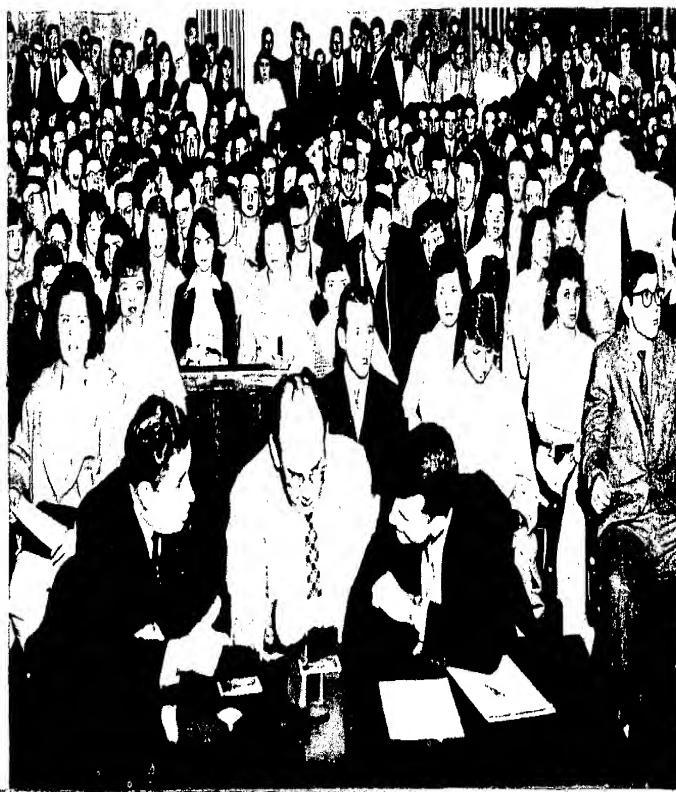
and seeking in other ways to further the aims of the observance.

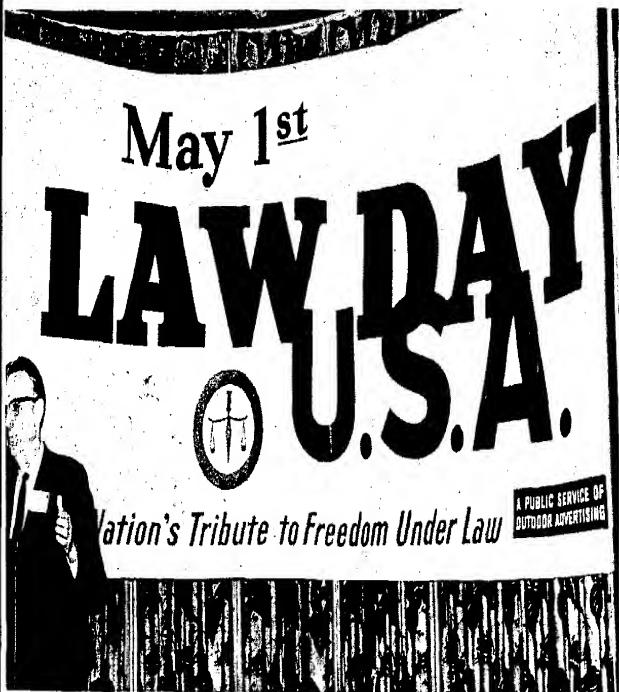
Any organization wishing to consider a LAW DAY U.S.A. program should consult as early as possible with the bar association in its community.

In some instances, particular local events lend themselves to scheduling on LAW DAY U.S.A. Dedication of new court buildings or court facilities, the formation of a legal aid organization, the restoration of historical places (if related to law) are examples of special types of programs appropriate for bar association sponsorship. Others have been discussed elsewhere in these pages.

Most of the 1,400 bar associations in the United States have special committees established for that purpose. Many are active beginning in January—or earlier—arranging for panels of speakers; assisting in planning courthouse tours; preparing for mock trial presentations at the invitation of other organizations,

Local bar associations may conduct courthouse tours for student groups.





Bar association members can be called on to deliver LAW DAY U.S.A. addresses.



Joseph A. Ball,
Chairman,
National Conference
of Bar Presidents

The fashion of expression among nations is to plea for peace through law, justice through law or freedom through law. Our people believe that these international objectives can be realized only through the system of laws which have developed under western democracy. They have no such hope from laws decreed in the borrowed name of democracy which enslave a nation as in Hungary or which forbid free thought or its expression as in the Soviet group of states. Law in any one country is

the decree which the government in power will enforce. In order to ensure freedom or promote justice, some curb must be placed on the power of government to interfere with the dignity, privacy or freedom of the individual. Restraint on a temporary majority marks the difference between tyranny by law and freedom under law. These principles were revolutionary when adopted by the Constitution of the United States. Today they are the basis of free society in the western world.

mock trials

room; 3) Re-enactment of actual trials of historical significance. If the latter is attempted, the assistance of a local amateur theatrical group should be enlisted.

FILMS

Here are some suggested films designed to provide factual background for mock trials:

Fell v. Manlock depicts an occurrence which is seen from different vantage points by several potential witnesses. Rental is \$1.50. It may be obtained by writing Audio Visual Services, University of Southern California, 3518 University Avenue, Los Angeles 7, Calif.

Repossessed is a 10-minute film dealing with the repossession of an auto following a fist fight. The film may be rented for \$5 from Visual Aid Service, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Baseball Accident provides the factual background for a law suit concerning an auto collision. Running time is 30 minutes. The film rents for \$5.63 and may be secured from the Audio-Visual Education Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PARTICIPANTS

Except in the cases of law schools, which for the most part have worked out their own systems, participants

The mock trial is a popular program for LAW DAY U.S.A. either in schools or before adult groups.



in mock trials will depend to a great extent on the time available, type of audience and the place it is produced.

The roles of witnesses, jurors and litigants may be played by students, members of civic or service clubs, or other laymen. Preferably, the judge may be a real life judge from the community, but this is not always possible to arrange. Lawyers with a background in trial work also make excellent mock court judges. The roles of the prosecuting and defense attorneys should be played by lawyers.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

A real courtroom obviously is the best place in which to stage a mock trial. However, if such is not avail-

able, it is relatively easy to convert a public hall, auditorium or a large classroom into a courtroom. A large desk can be pressed into service as the judge's bench, long tables can be provided attorneys and litigants and twelve chairs grouped two deep can serve as the jury box.

INVITATIONS

Schools or organizations wishing to arrange a mock trial presentation should consult their bar association LAW DAY U.S.A. committee early to permit adequate planning. If the bar association does not have an experienced mock trial "team" in existence, it may be possible to organize one if the invitation is received in sufficient time.

origins of law

peror Justinian from his Eastern capital of Constantinople ordered the compilation, systematization, and consolidation of all Roman law which later was to bear his name.

With the decline of the Roman Empire, the formal legal system that had existed in Western Europe fell for a time into disuse. Although some elements of Roman law survived through memory and habit, most Europeans came to be governed by local laws of the Teutonic tribes for the next several hundred years. This period is known in history as the Dark Ages.

It was not until the 12th century, when the Justinian Code was rediscovered by Italian scholars, that the full impact of this vast legal system, which recognized the rights and privileges of the individual to a great degree, again was felt in Western Europe. The Justinian Code had two principles: reason and command. It later became the foundation for the legal systems in most continental European nations.

CODE OF HAMMURABI

An early milestone in the development of law and society was the Code of Hammurabi, named for the Babylon ruler. Written about 4,000 years ago, the laws making up the Code were used in courts throughout the Babylonian Empire for centuries.

Some 1,200 years later God called Moses to the top of Mount Sinai and gave him the Ten Commandments. They formed a simple code of law that met the demands of a loosely organized society, and still provide the moral foundation of our present day statutory codes.

ROMAN LAW

As society became increasingly complex, a more intricate legal system evolved. Law was brought to a high level of development by the Romans, who had a genius for integrating the solutions of social problems into a remarkable body of laws.

A signal achievement was the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, now known as the Justinian Code. It was in 528 A.D., following the fall of the Roman Empire in Western Europe that Em-

ENGLISH COMMON LAW

Meanwhile, in Britain a system of law of a radically different nature was developing. It is known today as English common law. As opposed to a written code, the common law was a composite of the ways in which the judges had dealt with the disputes of groups and individuals.

English common law grew out of the half-remembered Roman colonial laws and Anglo Saxon custom welded to Norman common law after the Norman conquest of 1066. It has for us two major aspects: One is the rooting of the rules which govern us in our own ways of action, that is what may be called the straight "common law" phase. The other is the political heritage of our own rights against the government. This has been called America's finest possession.

John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation



In communist countries May First is observed with a display of military strength. The purpose is to defame and discredit democracy. Under communism there is no law as we know it—rule is by force and fear. This evil philosophy suppresses the most elementary human values and robs the individual of his inherent dignity and worth.

The communist attitude should be contrasted with the principles advanced by LAW DAY U.S.A. The moral strength of America lies in its laws which guarantee every citizen freedom from tyranny. Our laws are

based upon the concepts of justice and equality which are embodied in our Constitution. They are expressions of the will of the people.

If this Nation is to remain strong, able to resist the spreading tentacles of communism, Americans must do more than give lip service to its laws — they must be the conscience of each citizen in his day-to-day life. This is a splendid opportunity for every individual to reaffirm his faith in the principles which made this country great and rededicate himself to their wholehearted support.

L.D.A.
USA



Magna Carta Memorial, erected at Runnymede in England by the American Bar Association to commemorate freedom under law.

MAGNA CARTA

A landmark in the development of English common law on the side of civil rights was the *Magna Carta*, forced from King John at Runnymede in 1215. The famous charter resulted from rebellion of the barons against abuse of the royal prerogative to levy taxes against them. Although at the time it was drawn up, the *Magna Carta* was intended as a means of providing protection to an aristocracy, the feudal landlords, it has, like writing and reading and food, through the centuries come to be regarded as a basis of rights for every citizen of England and the United States.

A Sketch of English Legal History described the charter as: "A grand compromise and a fit prologue for all those thousands of compromises in which the practical wisdom of the English race will always be expressing itself."

AMERICAN LAW

Borrowing generously from English common law and using the Declaration of Independence as their guiding principle, our founding fathers shaped a body of law dedicated to individual freedom. The first and most important fruit of their efforts was the United States Constitution, followed immediately by the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights.

The legal system in the United States, especially on the side of the rules between man and man or groups and groups, also is heavily indebted to Sir William Blackstone, the Oxford University law professor who began publishing his famous *Commentaries on the Laws of England* in 1765. Blackstone's writings were read widely by American statesmen, judges and lawyers for more than one hundred years.

Common law is employed today in every state in the nation, although to a lesser degree in Louisi-

ana, where the civil law system originally is derived from the Napoleonic Code. This Code traces its lineage back to Roman law.

The Declaration of Independence was a major document on the political side. It was a protest against an unjust colonial administration. It listed such grievances as taxation without representation, deprivation of trial by jury, unwarranted search of homes, seizure and imprisonment of individuals, and the quartering of armed troops in homes. This blueprint of American freedom established the principle that all men are equal before the law:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain Unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The Constitution of the United States—which includes the Bill of Rights—is the bedrock on which our legal and political system is founded. From it we have inherited the greatest degree of freedom and protection of individual rights ever experienced by man.

LANDMARKS IN THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM

Outstanding landmarks in the development of the American system of law include:

Introduction of the Common Law in this country (in the Royal Province of Virginia) in 1625. First Colony to adopt Common Law system of South Carolina in 1712.

Ratification of U. S. Constitution and opening of first session of new Congress on March 4, 1789.

Establishment of doctrine of judicial review of constitutionality of legislation, John Marshall, U. S. Supreme Court, *Marbury vs. Madison*, 1803.

Creation of first legal aid and assistance program for indigent persons in the U. S. (New York City) in 1876.

Passage of the first probation act in Massachusetts, 1878.

Adoption of the first state juvenile court law in Illinois, April 21, 1899.

Adoption of the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association (1908) and the Canons of Judicial Ethics (1924).

Establishment by ABA of standards for approval of law schools, 1921.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure enacted by Congress June 19, 1934, empowering the U. S. Supreme Court to prescribe general rules of practice and procedure in civil actions before district courts of the United States and courts of the District of Columbia.

Improved standards of judicial selection, New Jersey court reorganization plan, 1947; Missouri Plan of judicial selection, 1940.



"We have in this country but one security. You may think that the Constitution is your security—it is nothing but a piece of paper. You may think that the statutes are your security—they are nothing but words in a book. You may think that elaborate mechanism of government is your security—it is nothing at all, unless you have sound and uncorrupted public opinion to give life to your Constitution, to give vitality to your statutes, to make efficient your government machinery."

... CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES



John C. Cornelius,
President,
The American Heritage Foundation

Respect for the law is the key to preserving our American heritage of freedom and human dignity—a heritage that has showered more blessings and advantages upon more people than any other system of government in world history. The surest way to undermine this precious heritage and insure the triumph of tyranny is for free Americans to abandon their reverence for the law.

Therefore, it is a privilege for the nonpartisan, non-profit American Heritage Foundation to join forces with the American Bar Association in furthering the objectives of LAW DAY, U.S.A. which has become a powerful instrument to counteract the rising tide of lawlessness among our adults as well as young people. Our survival as a free people demands a continuing effort on the part of all of our citizens to replace

lawlessness with law observance, and juvenile delinquency with juvenile decency.

It is the American tradition that no person is so big that he is above the law and no one so small that he cannot look to the law for protection. The rule of law is the rule of reason, with rights and responsibilities going hand in hand. The rights that our laws safeguard will suffer serious erosion unless each of us develops a deeper respect for the law. LAW DAY, U.S.A. is a time for re-dedicating ourselves to our rights and responsibilities under the law. To observe the spirit of LAW DAY, U.S.A., the American Heritage Foundation suggests this three-fold pledge: 1) I will respect and obey the laws; 2) I will assist public officials in preventing crime and the courts in giving evidence; 3) I will serve on a jury when asked.

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"Democracy can be preserved only by democratic methods—slow and plodding though they be—for democracy is based on a calculated risk—it is based on a belief that free men exercising a free choice out of various competing ideas will exercise the wisest choice possible, and our country's history over the past 175 years has justified a continued faith in that belief."

... JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN,
U. S. District Court, New York

"Liberty and law . . . one and inseparable. The noblest endeavor of democracy is to safeguard the one by intelligence of the other."

... CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

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"Never look, therefore, for an age when people can be quiet and safe. At such times despotism, like a shrouding mist, steals over the mirror of freedom."

... PHILLIPS

suggestions for speakers

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BILL OF RIGHTS, a speakers' manual containing addresses and articles, published by and available (free) from the Bill of Rights Commemoration Committee, 855 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif.

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GOVERNMENT UNDER LAW, Arthur E. Sutherland, ed., 1956, Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN LAW: THE LAW MAKERS, James Willard Hurst, 1950, Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6, Mass.

"THE LAW AND THE FUTURE," Earl Warren, *Fortune*, November, 1955.

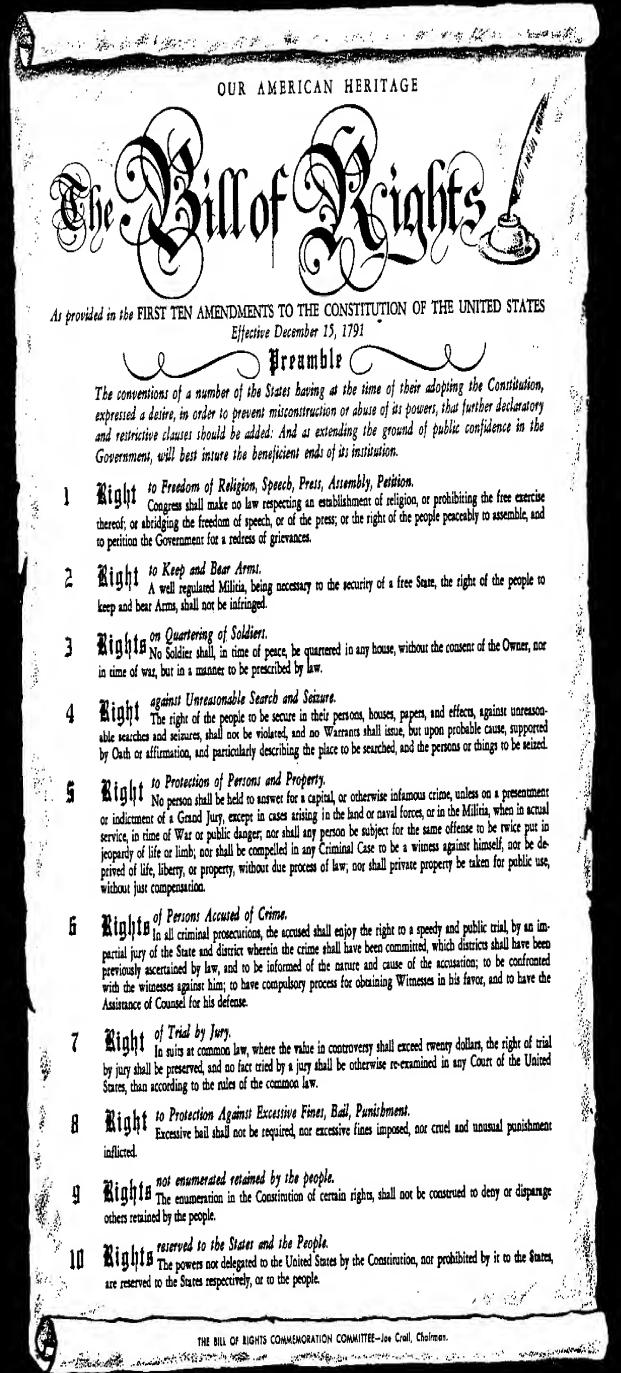
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THE LAWYER'S TREASURY, Eugene C. Gerhart, Ed. 1956, Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 730 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

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COMMUNIST TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES, Report of American Bar Association Committee (1960), available without cost from the Office of Administrative Secretary, American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON RULE OF LAW, 1960, American Bar Association Special Committee on World Peace Through Law, 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Copies of other reports and current informational materials also may be obtained by writing this committee).

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AN ALMANAC OF LIBERTY, William O. Douglas, Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1954.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS, Learned Hand, Howard University Press 79 Garden St., Cambridge 38, Mass., 1958.

FEDERAL TEXTBOOK ON CITIZENSHIP (Simplified Edition), John G. Hervey (original edition by Catherine Seckler-Hudson), U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES OF A FREE PEOPLE, Milton R. Konvitz, Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Pl., Ithaca, N. Y., 1957.

NATIONAL SECURITY AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM, Harold D. Lasswell, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W.

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VOICES IN COURT, Wm. H. Davenport, MacMillan, 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

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Addresses and Essays

THE LAW OF REASON, by Richard Hooker, Excerpts from *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book I, reprinted in 8 Illinois Law Review 491-494.

PETER ZENGER FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, Andrew Hamilton's argument in defense of Peter Zenger, August 4, 1735; in *By These Words*, by Paul M. Angle, 1954 Rand McNally and Company, P. O. Box 7600, Chicago 80, Illinois, pp. 49-58.

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AYLMER'S FIELD, Alfred Lord Tennyson.

THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

THE CENTENNIAL MEDITATION OF COLUMBIA, Sidney Lanier, stanzas 6 and 7.

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THE NATURAL LAW AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION, *Catholic Lawyers Guild of Chicago*, 1950.

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"The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written as a sunbeam in the whole volume of human destiny by the hand of divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power."

... ALEXANDER HAMILTON



"Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women. When it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it. No constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it . . . The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interests alongside its own without bias. The spirit of liberty remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded. The spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, near two thousand years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest."

... JUDGE LEARNED HAND

scriptural law

A partial compilation of Biblical passages from the King James version of the Holy Bible on the subject of law.

DEUTERONOMY 4

2 Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the Lord your God which I command you.

JOSHUA 1

7 . . . be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest.

EXODUS 24

1 And God spake all these words, saying,

3 Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

4 Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image . . .

7 Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

8 Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.

12 Honour thy father and thy mother . . .

13 Thou shalt not kill.

14 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

15 Thou shalt not steal.

16 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

17 Thou shalt not covet . . .

PROVERBS 3

1 My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments;

2 For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee.

PROVERBS 29

18 Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he.

LEVITICUS 24

22 Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger, as for one of your own country: for I am the Lord your God.

ECCLESIASTES 12

13 Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.

NEW TESTAMENT

ST. JOHN 1

45 Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph.

ST. MATTHEW 5

1 And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him:

2 And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

17 Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.

18 For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

19 Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.

ST. MATTHEW 22

36 Master, which is the great commandment in the law?

37 Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

38 This is the first and great commandment.

39 And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

40 On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

ST. MATTHEW 7

21 Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the

kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.

24 Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:

25 And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock.

26 And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand:

27 And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell: and great was the fall of it.

GALATIANS 4

21 Tell me, ye that desire to be under the law, do ye not hear the law?

GALATIANS 5

14 For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this; Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

JAMES 1

25 . . . Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.

ROMANS 2

13 . . . not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified . . .

ST. LUKE 16

17 . . . it is easier for heaven and earth to pass, than one tittle of the law to fail.

ST. JOHN 1

17 For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

films and recordings

ABA's World Peace Through Law Committee. It may be rented for non-commercial showing for up to five days for \$4.75. Orders should be directed to National Education Television Film Service, Indiana University Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind.

Understanding the Law explains how the individual is protected by law. Illustrates the step-by-step functions of the due process of law, with dramatic sequences in court-rooms, and includes excerpts of a criminal trial. The roles of the various state and federal courts in the judicial system are shown. Eleven minutes, black and white. Rental: \$2.50 from Ideal Pictures, Inc., 58 East South Water St., Chicago 1, Ill. (also offices in Atlanta, Baltimore, New York, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., Richmond.)

Bill of Rights. One of a series of color historical films, this picture shows opposition in Parliament to the highhanded policies of George III with respect to the American colonies and the outraged indignation of the colonists when the Royal Governor dissolves the Virginia House of Burgesses. Patriotic Virginians under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison meet secretly and draw up the Fairfax Resolves which embody the principles of the Bill of Rights. Concluding sequences show the struggle for incorporation of the Bill of Rights as the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Twenty minutes, two reels. Rental \$6.25 from Indiana University, Audio-Visual Center, Bloomington, Ind.

FILMS ON LAW

★ *World Peace Through Law*. This 30-minute documentary film is a narrative explanation by former ABA President Charles S. Rhyne of the program and objectives of the

★ *Our Basic Civic Rights*. Presents concepts of civil rights through a trial of a man charged with illegal distribution of handbills and his acquittal. Subsequently the judge shows how the civil rights protect

the individual, their interrelation and defense. Fourteen minutes, black and white. Rental \$3.50. Business Education Films, 4607 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn 4, New York.

Signing of the Declaration of Independence, one of the CBS Television film series "You Are There." Twenty-eight minutes. Rental \$4.50, from Young America Films, 18 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

★ *The Supreme Court*. Explains the structure of the Supreme Court, its procedure and the authority of a Supreme Court decision. Points out the importance of the court in preserving political institutions, and describes its effects upon national life. Ten minutes, black and white. Rental \$2.50, Business Education Films, 4607 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn 4, New York.

Decision for Justice. Re-enactment of Chief Justice John Marshall's contribution to the establishment of the U. S. Supreme Court as the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution. Twenty-seven minutes, black and white. Rental \$1.00, from Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Traffic Court. Stresses the importance of traffic courts in dealing with the public. Explains the characteristics of good court administration and procedures. Eight minutes, black and white. Rental \$2.50, from Business Education Films, 4607 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn 4, New York.

World Court in Action is a 33 minute film utilizing members of the Oregon State Bar in the roles of members of the International Court of Justice. The film shows attorneys simulating the argument of an actual case involving an oil dispute between Great Britain and Iran. Inquiries concerning the film may be directed

to the Oregon State Bar, 622 Pittock Block, Portland 5, Ore.

John Marshall, an 18 minute film, depicts the boyhood of Marshall, the developments that drew him into national prominence and led to his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States, the decisions through which he established the Supreme Court's authority to determine the constitutionality of federal laws. Rental \$4.50, Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc., 1150 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

Fifth Amendment and Self Incrimination has a running time of 27 minutes. It discusses such questions as: Should the practice of permitting a witness to plead the Fifth Amendment be continued? Should it be repealed because of occasional misuse? Rental \$3.50, McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd Street, New York 36, New York.



"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigues of supporting it."

... THOMAS PAINE



"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

... JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN



"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

... PATRICK HENRY



"No man is worth his salt who is not ready at all times to risk his body, to risk his well-being, to risk his life, in a great cause."

... THEODORE ROOSEVELT

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION



3:02 PM

February 10, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. MOHR
MR. DE LOACH
MR. MALONE

Judge Kaufman, chairman called from New York. He stated while he was in Washington he saw the Attorney General and talked to him about the American Bar Association Committee to Study the Need for a Federal Crime Commission. Judge Kaufman stated the Attorney General seemed quite anxious that they make a study; that he told Judge Kaufman candidly at this point he was not so sure he thought he wanted a Crime Commission, but he thought both he and I would like to have a study made and he did not think we would be in disagreement at all. Judge Kaufman stated that is the status of that and the following he was telling me in confidence.

Judge Kaufman stated he restrained his enthusiasm about this Major General Charles L. Decker, who is supposed to be Chairman of the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association and who wants to make the study. He stated they had lunch together and General Decker got to talking about how this has to be independent and he wants professors for research assistants, et cetera. Judge Kaufman stated he listened and did not do much talking because he can say no as he has the veto power. Judge Kaufman stated the research assistant is a most important thing and he told General Decker he wanted to see who it is to be before we go ahead and he also wanted to know the members of the Committee before he agreed to it; that he was not going to lend any prestige he might have to any committee which cannot do a study we will be proud of. Judge Kaufman stated that was the status, that General Decker was supposed to communicate with some universities to see if he could get any research assistants to take on the job for one year to be financed by the university.

I stated I would watch this carefully as we have down here some individuals on the academic level to whom Decker might turn, such as Schlesinger or Galbraith.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach JE Hiedm (8) _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Trotter _____
Evans _____
G. C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

67 FEB 15 1961

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FEB 14 1961

20 FEB 13 1961

F264
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

February 10, 1961

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Mohr, DeLoach, Malone

Judge Kaufman stated before he approves, he will send it to the Bureau. I stated we would check the names because a great deal depends on the slant of something as he well knew and the final product is the result of the spadework done at the lower levels. I stated the same is true in regard to law clerks as they come very near to writing the opinion because they can overlook some phase or bring some other phase into sharp focus. Judge Kaufman agreed.

Very truly yours,

/s/ J.E.H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Mr. Ingram

| |
|----------------------|
| SENT FROM D. O. |
| TIME <u>10:20 AM</u> |
| DATE <u>2/13/61</u> |
| BY <u>R.D.L.</u> |

F B I

Date: 2/9/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)
 SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago airtel to Director 2/3/61.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of "The Student Lawyer" Journal of the American Law Student Association, February, 1961, which contains an article by the Director.

GALE

REC-73

3 - Bureau (Encl. 10) - v det 781W
 1 - Chicago
 DFB:ntf
 (4)

94-1-369-1482

15 FEB 14 1961

EX 101

1 enc. removed and
 retained in Training
 Inspection Div. File on ABA
 now, 2-13-61.

2 copies detached
 Bureau Library
 2-13-61 (SAC)

57 FEB 16 1961

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7c

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

December 21, 1960

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

Please reply to
Post Office Box 466
Yazoo City, Mississippi

b
Inspector H. Lynn Edwards
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 5254
Department of Justice Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lynn

This is being written as a confidential letter following our recent conference with Mr. Hoover concerning the matters herein set forth. While I believe the suggested assistance mentioned herein is in accordance with Mr. Hoover's wishes, I know you will not hesitate to point out anything mentioned herein which might not be deemed appropriate.

For a number of years I have been quite concerned with the trend of numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which have affected the ability of the Department of Justice and the several states to deal with subversion and to effectively carry out law enforcement. While I will not go into detail, particularly concerning decisions rendered within the last two years, nevertheless I will mention several of the decisions which have especially impressed me.

These include, of course, Yates vs. United States, 350 U.S. 860, 77 S. Ct. 3064, 100 L. Ed. 763, and Jencks vs. United States, 353 U.S. 657, 77 S. Ct. 1007, 1 L. Ed. 2d 1103, with their direct effect upon the federal powers and the cases of Pennsylvania vs. Nelson, 350 U.S. 497, 76 S. Ct. 477, 100 L. Ed. 640; Butler vs. State of Michigan, 352 U.S. 380, 77 S. Ct. 524, 1 L. Ed. 2d 412; Fikes vs. State of Alabama, 352 U.S. 191, 77 S. Ct. 281, 1 L. Ed. 2d 246; and Rea vs. United States, 350 U.S. 214, 76 S. Ct. 292, 100 L. Ed. 233, and the Mallory case upon state law enforcement in the field of subversion and otherwise.

Related to this field and just as alarming are the cases of Konigsberg vs. State Bar of California, 353 U.S. 252, 77 S. Ct. 722, 1 Law. Ed. 2d 810, and Schware vs. Board of Bar Examiners of the State of New Mexico, 353 U.S. 232, 77 S. Ct. 752, 1 L. Ed. 2d 796. Equally alarming is the long series of cases in which there is being drawn to the federal government all governmental power and particularly to the Supreme Court of the United States ultimate decisions of fact as well as of law, covering lower federal courts and all state courts

~~94-1-369~~ ENCLOSURE

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Inspector H. Lynn Edwards
Page 2

December 21, 1960

to the status of administrative tribunals and permitting the Supreme Court of the United States to make legislative and administrative decisions as well as proper judicial decisions.

Of course, the resolutions adopted by the American Bar Association upon recommendation of the Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, in February, 1959, may have been of some benefit as well as the resolution adopted by the Conference of Chief Justices in the area of state and federal relations.

Of equal concern are the cases of Watkins vs. United States, 352 U.S. 822, 77 S. Ct. 1173, 1 L. Ed. 2d 46, and Sweezy vs. New Hampshire, 352 U.S. 812, 77 S. Ct. 1203, 1 L. Ed. 2d 1311, as well as the earlier cases of Stromberg vs. California, 283 U.S. 359, 51 S. Ct. 532, 75 L. Ed. 117, DeJonge vs. Oregon, 299 U.S. 353, 57 S. Ct. 255, 81 L. Ed. 287, and Herndon vs. Lowry, 301 U.S. 242, 57 S. Ct. 732, 81 L. Ed. 1066.

I do not mean to say that I disagree with all parts of the holdings in each of the cases mentioned, but they are cited as illustrative of some of the problems which have concerned me. In considering plans for the year in which I will be President of the American Bar Association, I would like to have full, complete and detailed information for consideration reflecting the impact of these and other decisions upon the ability of the United States to deal with subversion and to perform its obligations in law enforcement and the effect thereof upon the states in the same area.

As I have mentioned to you, I am considering the possibility of several addresses in this field and also the preparation of several articles which might appear in the American Bar Journal. These plans are in the formative stage. It is possible that some of the material and the actions which need to be taken would be of greater benefit after my service as President, although the matter of timing will have to be determined later. If it is possible for you to furnish to me the original and three copies of detailed comments upon all decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of lower federal courts which are felt to have adversely affected the matters discussed in this letter, pointing out in detail the nature and extent of the adverse effects, the reasons why the decisions are deemed to be improper and contrary to precedent, and the suggested remedies which might be effectuated either by legislation, Constitutional amendment or possible modification of the rules announced by the Court itself, this would be of tremendous value to me during the next few months in formulating plans for the coming year.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 1/5/61

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
INQUIRY FROM PRESIDENT
JOHN C. SATTERFIELDb6
b7C

John

Tolson _____
 Knight _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Quinn _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
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 Gandy _____

(2)

By letter 12/21/60 (attached) Satterfield is following through on a conference he had with Director in November, 1960, when Satterfield offered the services of himself and American Bar Association (ABA) to advance any programs or disseminate any material of interest to Bureau. He indicates letter is confidential and states if he is out of line in any respect, he would like to be set straight.

The letter itself shows best what Satterfield has in mind. In summary, he refers to a long-standing concern he has had with trend of numerous Supreme Court decisions which have "affected the ability of the Department of Justice and the several states to deal with subversion and to effectively carry out law enforcement." He mentions such decisions as Jencks v. U.S., Pennsylvania v. Nelson, the Mallory Case, Watkins v. U.S. and others equally well known, some dealing with matters in the security field, others with due process and related matters in criminal field. Satterfield also refers to resolutions adopted by ABA on recommendation of its Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives in February, 1959, and states these may have been of some benefit.

After laying this groundwork, Satterfield indicates that in considering plans for the year in which he will be ABA President, he would like to have full, complete and detailed information for consideration reflecting the impact of these and other decisions "upon the ability of the United States to deal with subversion and to perform its obligations in law enforcement and the effect thereof upon the states in the same area." He reiterates that he is considering possibility of several addresses in this field and preparation of several articles which might appear in the American Bar Journal.

- 1 - Mr. Dalbey (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (Enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (Enclosure)

HLE:mgj/hcv

(7)

*ENCLOSURE**XEROX*
FEB 15 1961
DPS*ENCLOSURE*

62 FEB 17 1961

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Parsons 1/13/61
*2 J.S.**XEROX**ORIGINAL*

Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: ABA Inquiry from President
John C. Satterfield

Specifically, he states "If it is possible for you to furnish to me the original and three copies of detailed comments upon all decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of lower Federal courts which are felt to have adversely affected the matters discussed in this letter, pointing out in detail the nature and extent of the adverse effects, the reasons why the decisions are deemed to be improper and contrary to precedent, and the suggested remedies which might be effectuated either by legislation, Constitutional amendment or possible modification of the rules announced by the Court itself, this would be of tremendous value to me during the next few months in formulating plans for the coming year." He reiterates this matter would be on a confidential basis and the source of the material would be held entirely confidential unless he were otherwise advised.

Satterfield closes by indicating he will be in Washington during the week of January 23, 1961, to attend the party given by the ABA for lawyer members of Congress 1/25/61 (the Director and Mr. Tolson were invited to this affair last year but declined. No word has been received concerning plans for the 1961 affair other than Satterfield's note.) Satterfield expresses the hope he might get together with me for a conference at that time if convenient. He extends his regards to the Director and to SA Whittaker, whom he met when Whittaker was assisting with ABA liaison.

Satterfield's request was informally checked with the Domestic Intelligence and Investigative Divisions both of which feel that Satterfield's request covers too wide an area for the Bureau to comply with everything he wants. In fact, the Bureau is not interested in running the risk of being put in the position of openly criticizing the U.S. Supreme Court. Our interest is confined to those areas where the decisions of the Court impede our work and then our solution is to seek legislation through the Department which will rectify the situation.

We have in the past supplied the Department with recommendations for certain types of legislation. In many instances the Department has agreed to our suggestions and has initiated action to have corrective legislation introduced. Satterfield is sincere in his desire to do a service for the Bureau and the Director desires to work with him in the areas where the Bureau's best interest might be served. Accordingly, it is felt that it would be helpful to furnish Satterfield with a current summary of the specific areas where we have felt the need of corrective or strengthening legislation and where the Department has indicated its agreement with us. ^{by proposing legislation} Satterfield might then be in a position through his speeches, contacts, and other means to lend some impetus to any pending efforts to obtain the legislation we need. This would be in line with the previously approved action of the Director

Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: ABA Inquiry from President
John C. Satterfield

(see memo Mr. Malone to Mr. Mohr, 11/2/60) where the Director instructed the Investigative Division to prepare appropriate memorandum containing a complete list of the various pieces of legislation in which the Bureau is interested to strengthen the criminal investigative responsibilities of the Bureau together with pertinent explanatory background, a summary of action taken on them and their current status. The Investigative Division has been working on this matter and the Director also indicated that the material prepared by that division should be in such form that after approval by the Director it can be made available to Satterfield.

Excluded If the Director agrees with this limited acknowledgment of Satterfield's request, Edwards will explain to Satterfield why we cannot give him material in the broad area covered by his letter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Director approve preparing for Satterfield (after approval by the Director, of course) material pertinent to those specific areas where the Bureau has recommended corrective or strengthening legislation caused by court decisions which have impeded the Bureau's work, and further limited to those recommended items of legislation where the Department has indicated its concurrence with the Bureau.

7dw

2. That Edwards through his liaison with Satterfield explain to him why the Bureau's response to his broad request would be impractical and dangerous.

*GRB
1/1
Handed
1-11-61
JRW*

*OK V
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*JFM
1/1
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Office M idum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

✓ FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 2/3/61

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Felt
Mr. Egan
Mr. Sullivan
Miss Gandy

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau 1/20/61.

BW/MH

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the "Student Lawyer" the journal of the American Law Student Association, February, 1961, which contains an article by the Director beginning on page 5. Additional copies are to be obtained the beginning of next week and be expeditiously furnished to the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
 1 - Chicago
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 (4)

12-1961
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REC-95

EX-114

FEB 16 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

51 FEB 21 1961

February 3, 1961

REC- 96

94-1-369-1484

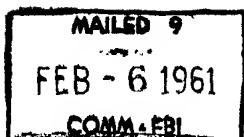
C
100
Mr. E. Dixie Beggs
510 North 20th Avenue
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Beggs:

I was indeed pleased to learn of your endeavors, through the American Bar Association, to institute a program in secondary schools to teach the disadvantages of communism, the advantages of democracy and the Bill of Rights. In the event my book, "Masters of Deceit," may be of possible interest to you in this connection, I am forwarding a copy of it, under separate cover, which I have autographed to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



L
Folson _____
Mohr _____
Persons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Trotter _____
Evans _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____
Evans _____

NOTE: Beggs is on the Special Correspondents' List. See Edwards to Malone memo dated 1-30-61 and captioned "American Bar Association (ABA), Program For Education On Communism And The Bill Of Rights." HLE:hcv. Address per mailing list.

JMM:cfn

(3)

67 FEB 24 1961

FEB 22 1961
READING ROOM
FBI

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *pmw*

FROM : H. L. Edwards *hn*

DATE: January 30, 1961

SUBJECT: ~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)~~
~~PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION ON~~
~~COMMUNISM AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS~~

S. S.
 P. C. S.
 Belmont
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Malone
 McGuire
 Rosen
 Trotter
 Evans
 W. C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

J. P. E.
2/1/61

You will recall that the ABA set up a special conference committee on education on the Bill of Rights and Communism to study a recommendation of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives to the effect that there be instituted a program in secondary schools to teach the disadvantages of Communism, the advantages of Democracy, and the Bill of Rights. This special committee met in Washington 1/26/61 and unanimously approved of this program. A resolution to complement it will be presented to the ABA House of Delegates at the forthcoming midyear meeting in Chicago, February, 1961.

One of the problems which will eventually face this committee is that of suitable text material for such a course. The thought occurred to me that it might be a useful gesture to send autographed copies of "Masters of Deceit" to the chairman of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives, and the chairman of the conference committee on this educational program. I know both of these chairmen and there is nothing in the Bureau's files which would preclude sending them "Masters of Deceit."

The chairman of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives is [redacted] of Orange City, Iowa. He heads the Iowa State Bar Association and is that association's delegate to the ABA House of Delegates. He has been described as "a Midwesterner of conservative views." He is a close friend of former ABA President John D. Randall and Randall told me he was glad to see [redacted] in the chairmanship of this important committee because of [redacted] views. I had breakfast with [redacted] at the ABA Southwest Regional Meeting in Houston, Texas, in November, 1960, and [redacted] views on this problem of education are very solid.

b6
b7C

The chairman of the conference committee is E. Dixie Beggs of Brent Annex, Box 1351, Pensacola, Florida. He is a member of the ABA Board of Governors representing the Fifth Circuit. He was in the Board of Governors group who met the Director when they were given the special tour in May, 1960. He was serving as State Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit of Florida in October, 1939. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with him in connection with that work. I also had breakfast with Beggs in Houston and I know he is a very solid conservative.

REC-95 94-1-367-1484
17 FEB 20 1961

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 HLE:hcv (4)

Atto 2882-3-61
 JMM

Let to T. H. Hastings
 2-3-61
 JMM

B. P.

Memo to Mr. Malone
Re: American Bar Association (ABA)

A check of Crime Research Section indicates these two men have not been furnished autographed copies of "Masters of Deceit."

RECOMMENDATION:

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b7C

That approval be given to sending [redacted] and Beggs autographed copies of "Masters of Deceit." If approved, I suggest the cover letter indicate these copies are being furnished them as of possible assistance to them in connection with their consideration of the program of education on Communism, Democracy, and the Bill of Rights.

ERB
1/30

D. 1/30

JFA
1/30

V. EBB
1/30

GK.
J

Mr. Tolsen
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Favel
Mr. Roiter
Mr. W. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-17-61 3-31 AM RJL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM [REDACTED]

ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

JOHN F. MALONE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 4-P

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, MID HYPHEN YEAR MEETING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF PERTINENT INFORMATION TODAY. THE ONLY MEETINGS HELD TODAY WERE BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS. ROUTINE BUSINESS DISCUSSED. DIRECTOR HOOVER WAS MENTIONED BY [REDACTED]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE FAMILY LAW SECTION. [REDACTED]

DURING A MEETING WITH THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS BUDGET COMMITTEE

STATED THAT HE WAS CONSIDERING REQUESTING MR. HOOVER TO APPEAR ON A PANEL AT THE ABA ANNUAL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, IN AUGUST SIXTY ONE, TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

PAREN (YOUTHFUL CRIMINOLOGY) PAREN. [REDACTED] MADE THIS STATEMENT IN

EXPLAINING SOME OF HIS PROGRAMS TO INCREASE INTEREST IN THE FAMILY LAW SECTION. [REDACTED] DISCUSSED THIS IN DETAIL WITH [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED] STATED HE INTENDED TO PROPOSE A PANEL DISCUSSION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BY MR. HOOVER, GENERAL CHARLES L. DECKER, AND OTHER MEN OF GREAT STATURE, SAID PANEL TO BE SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE FAMILY LAW AND THE CRIMINAL LAW SECTIONS. [REDACTED] ADVISED

IT WAS HIS BELIEF THAT SUCH A PANEL DISCUSSING ALL SIDES OF THIS VITAL PROBLEM COULD BE THE STAR ATTRACTION OF THE SIXTY ONE ANNUAL

END PAGE ONE 62 FEB 27 1961 P266

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b7C

REC-59

13 FEB 24 1961

94-1-260 1485

PAGE TWO-

ABA MEETING. [REDACTED] ADVISED HE INTENDS TO DISCUSS THIS WITH GENERAL DECKER WHEN DECKER ARRIVES IN CHICAGO. [REDACTED] WILL ALSO MEET

WITH DECKER ON HIS ARRIVAL AND WILL FOLLOW THIS MATTER CLOSELY.

E. DIXIE BEGGS, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION ON THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE COMMUNISTS ADVISED THAT THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS TODAY AUTHORIZED

THE ATTENDANCE OF TWO MEMBERS OF HIS COMMITTEE AT A MEETING IN CHICAGO APRIL TEN DASH TWELVE, SIXTY ONE SPONSORED BY THE

INSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN STRATEGY. THE THEME OF THIS MEETING IS

QUOTE 'EDUCATION AND FREEDOM IN A WORLD OF CONFLICT' UNQUOTE AND IS

b6
b7C

TO DEAL IN LARGE PART WITH THE PROBLEMS OF TEACHING ABOUT COMMUNISM

IN THE SCHOOLS BEGGS STATED THAT THE ABA IS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE

NATIONAL MILITARY HYPHEN INDUSTRIAL

CONFERENCE, ONE FOUR ZERO SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

WHICH SPONSORS THESE CONFERENCES. HE STATED HOWEVER THAT THE

LETTER OF INVITATION FOR ABA ATTENDENCE LISTED MANY DISTINGUISHED

LEADERS WHO ARE TO BE PANEL MEMBERS AT THIS DISCUSSION. INCLUDED WERE

SUCH AS THE HONORABLE ABRAHAM A. RIBICOFF, SECRETARY OF HEALTH,

EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND ALLEN DULLES, DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, PRESIDENT, ABA,

ADVISED [REDACTED] TODAY THAT HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN GETTING A TENATIVE

AGREEMENT FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY TO JOIN THE ABA. IT

IS EXPECTED THAT THE AG WILL SUBMIT HIS MEMBERSHIP WITHIN A

SHORT WHILE. IT WAS ALSO LEARNED THAT DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

WHITE HAS NOTIFIED THE ABA THAT HE WILL ATTEND THIS MID-

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HYPHEN YEAR MEETING AND WILL TAKE PART IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES
SESSION STARTING ^OM^UNDAY, FEB^REARY TWENTY SIXTY ONE. IT IS
STILL UNKNOWN IF THERE WILL BE ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL- S OFFICE. SEYMOUR ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT
EXPECT AG KENNEDY TO ^ATTEND THIS MEETING. WALTER E. CRAIG, CHAIRMAN,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECTIONS AND COMMITTEES, BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT ALTHOUGH HE IS AN AVOWED
CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION AS ABA PRESIDENT ELECTION NOMINEE, HE DOES

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT HE INTENDS TO OPPOSE THE CRIMINAL LAW SECTION
SPONSORING OF A PANEL ON THE RIGHTS OF ARRESTED PERSONS WHICH WAS
PROPOSED BY LAWRENCE SPEISER, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. INBAU AN OFFICER OF THE CRIMINAL
LAW SECTION ADVISED THAT HE IS PROPOSING INSTEAD THAT THE TOPIC
OF PROPER ETHICS FOR DEFENSE COUNSELS IN CRIMINAL CASES BE PLACED
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

ON THE SECTIONS AGENDA, [REDACTED] STATED THAT IT IS TIME THAT PEOPLE
QUIT WORRYING ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF THE ARRESTED INDIVIDUAL AND
START THINKING OF THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY FROM THESE HOODLUMS.

b6
b7C

A SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE SUBMITTED DAILY.

END AND ACK

4-45 AM OK FBI WA ELR

TU DISC

Answer!!!

f

cc: Mrs. M. J. [unclear]
Mr. H. L. [unclear]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/24/61

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

REC-1A
EX-103

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau dated 1/13/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one Photostat of an article appearing in the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper of February 19, 1961, datelined South Hill, Va., and captioned, "School Talks About Reds Are Urged" wherein it is related that the Executive Committee of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties had proposed that a "team of dedicated patriots" lecture on communism before every high school senior class in Virginia. The article related that the Executive Committee of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties had adopted a resolution calling on the State Board of Education to set up the communism lectures in lieu of proposed courses on communism for high schools.

For the Bureau's information, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties is an organization incorporated in Virginia on October 26, 1954, which has been identified as a group pledged to the preservation of racial segregation. A review of news accounts and the official origin of this organization which is known as "The Defenders News and Views" reflects that numerous highly respected Virginia citizens and political figures are members of the organization, and the group is opposed to violence and illegal tactics, and claims to be concerned only with opposing racial integration in the public schools through legal means. The Bureau has been kept advised of activities of this group in Bufile 105-32909, under the caption, "Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties; IS - X".

The proposed courses on communism for high schools referred to in the article mentioned above is undoubtedly the proposal originally introduced before the American Bar Association during August, 1960, by Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., Attorney of Richmond, Va., complete details of which are available at the Bureau in captioned file.

P. 66 APR 4 1961

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② - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc. 2)

2 - Richmond

(1 - 94-390)

(1 - 105-405)

WHC/fkw (1.)

ENCLOSURE

REC-93 FEB 27 1961

1486

FEB 27 1961
FBI - SEC. SAUER

RH 94-390

Also enclosed for the Bureau is an article from the Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper of February 17, 1961, captioned, "Communism Course Plan Wins Support", which in substance related that the proposal of LEWIS F. POWELL for teaching Communist doctrine in American schools won approval by the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association at a meeting on February 16, 1961, in Chicago, Ill.

As the Bureau was advised in myrelet, Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., is now a member of the State Board of Education in Virginia, having been appointed to this position on January 3, 1961, by the Governor of Virginia.

Richmond will continue to follow developments in this matter and keep the Bureau advised.

Communism Course Plan Wins Support

A recommendation by Lewis F. Powell, chairman of the Richmond School Board for the teaching of Communist doctrines in American schools yesterday won approval by the board of governors of the American Bar Association.

The recommendation now goes to the association's house of delegates. That group will vote early next week on whether to give the proposal endorsement of the 200,000-member American Bar Association.

The recommendation was approved at Chicago, where the board of governors met in preparation for next week's meeting of the association's house of delegates.

The resolution calls for "adequate instruction in the history, doctrines, objectives and techniques of communism, thereby helping to instill a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom."

Powell, a lawyer and newly appointed member of the State Board of Education, introduced the resolution to the bar association's board of governors last August 30, asking the association to go on record in favor of the study of communism in secondary schools.

The resolution was referred to a special committee, with

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: **FEB 17 1961**

Editor: **VIRGINIUS DABNEY**

Author:

Re:

BUFILE:

RH FILE:

94-1-38-1-1066
ENCLOSURE

Communism Course Plan Wins Support

Continued from First Page

Powell serving as one of the members.

It was disclosed yesterday that the committee met in Washington last month and received enthusiastic support from an advisory group of educators for the resolution.

A spokesman for the committee, E. Dixie Biggs of Pensacola, Fla., said the recommendation also had enthusiastic backing from Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Biggs said Dulles had urged more education on the whole history of the Communist movement.

The committee said it expected opposition from "those who deem it treasonable to mention communism in the classroom."

"Pressures and emotions will be brought to play upon any textbooks and educational aids," it continued. "There will be those who fear that a well-meaning program may itself be infiltrated or perverted."

The committee's report said educators will have to see that "these pitfalls and obstacles" are overcome.

Powell, who has been on the Richmond School Board since 1950, will leave that group June 30 upon the expiration of his present term. He was appointed in January to the State Board of Education for a four-year term.

School Talks About Reds Are Urged

SOUTH HILL, Feb. 18—(UPI)—The executive committee of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties proposed Saturday that a "team of dedicated patriots" lecture on communism before every high school senior class in Virginia.

The committee also urged that "able patriots" be brought before high school students "more strongly to emphasize the American heritage and its principles of constitutional government of our republic."

The committee adopted a resolution calling on the State Board of Education to set up the communism lectures in lieu of proposed courses of communism for high schools.

J. R. Orgain Jr. of Alberta, state secretary of the Defenders, said copies of the resolution would go to the State Board of Education, the state superintendent of public instruction and to all members of the General Assembly.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
Richmond, Virginia

Date: FEB 19 1961

Editor: VIRGINIUS DABNEY

Author:

Re:

DUFILE:

FBI FILE:

94-1-369-1486
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2/20/61

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
 BOX 466
 YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Parsons | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mohr | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Belmont | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Callahan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Conrad | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DeLoach | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Evans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Malone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rosen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tavel | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Trotter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| W.C. Sullivan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tele. Room | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ingram | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gandy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

By letter to the Director dated 2/14/61, the above-captioned correspondent, who is on the Special Correspondents' List and is President-elect of the American Bar Association, invited the Director to address a regional meeting of the American Bar Association which was to be held on November 9-11, 1961, at Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Satterfield advised that he would call the Director in the near future to ascertain whether or not it would be possible for him to accept this invitation.

Memo of 1/31/61 from H. L. Edwards to Malone reflects that on 1/27/61, while Mr. Satterfield was in Washington, he spoke to Inspector Edwards concerning this matter. A notation on this memo indicated that the Director concurred in the recommendation that this invitation be declined.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached letter of declination be sent to Mr. Satterfield.

2. That if Mr. Satterfield telephones the Director's Office concerning this matter, he be informed of the Director's inability to accept this invitation due to the uncertain nature of his official schedule.

Enclosure sent 2-20-61
 1 - Telephone Room
 1 - Mr. H. Lynn Edwards

REC-6 94-1-369-1487

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EX-113

FEB 28 1961

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February 20, 1961

REC-3574-1-364-1488
wrong file

~~Mr. John C. Satterfield
Box 466
Yazoo City, Mississippi~~

Ala.

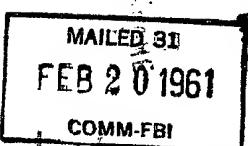
Dear Mr. Satterfield:

I have received your letter of February 14, 1961, and it was indeed kind of your executive committee to invite me to address the Regional Meeting of the American Bar Association next November.

I am honored that you considered me in this connection. As much as I would like to be with you on this occasion, the uncertain nature of my official schedule makes it impossible for me to accept this invitation. I regret my inability to indicate a more favorable response, but I hope you will accept my best wishes for a most successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Telephone Room
1 - Mr. H. Lynn Edwards

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach Memo of same date, captioned as above address.

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

CJH:njs
(6)

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FILE READING ROOM
FBI BOSTON

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

February 14, 1961

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

Please reply to
P. O. Box 466
Yazoo City, Miss.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

During the year that I am President of the American Bar Association, the only Regional Meeting which will be held in the South by the Association will be at Birmingham, Alabama on November 9, 10 and 11. This meeting will be a Regional Meeting covering Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. All members of the American Bar Association and of the state bar associations are invited to attend and we expect an attendance which should approach one thousand lawyers.

As President of the ABA I expect to place a great deal of emphasis upon informing the lawyers of the dangers inherent in the Communist threat to the United States and setting up a program of instruction in secondary schools and colleges and for adults in an attempt to inform the people of the objectives, tactics and strategy of the Communists.

At a meeting in Birmingham of the executive committee of the Regional Meeting, I was unanimously authorized to contact you to ascertain whether it is possible you could appear as the principal speaker of the meeting either at dinner on Friday, November 10, or at one of the meetings to be held on Thursday afternoon or Friday.

While I know of the tremendous demand made on your time, I would appreciate it greatly personally if it is possible for you to accept this invitation. As I will be in Chicago at the Midwinter Meeting of the ABA for the next ten days or two weeks, I will call you in the near future to ascertain whether or not it is possible for you to do me this favor.

Hoping that you will be able to speak at this meeting and with best personal regards, DCC 25 84-1-360

REC- 35

94-1-369 - 1488

Sincerely your friend

17 FEB 28 1961

John C. Satterfield

cc: Mr. H. Lynn Edwards

~~EXP. PROC.~~

FER 15 1961



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1961

TELETYPE

URGENT 2-15-61 11-13 PM JEG

TO DIRECTOR FBI ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOHN F. MALONE
sh SPECIAL AGENT FROM [REDACTED] CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, MID HYPHEN YEAR MEETING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF PERTINENT INFORMATION TODAY. THE ONLY MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, INSTANT, WERE ABA, BOARD OF GOVERNORS, AND ITS SUBCOMMITTEES ON ADMINISTRATION AND THE BUDGET. JOHN C. SATTERFIELD, ABA PRESIDENT HYPHEN ELECT, COVERED THESE MEETINGS FOR [REDACTED] IN THAT THEY WERE CLOSED MEETINGS AND ONLY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS COULD ATTEND. SATTERFIELD ADVISED THAT THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS APPROVED THE SENDING OF THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION ON THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND COMMUNISM TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES TO BE ACTED UPON AT THIS MID HYPHEN YEAR MEETING. SATTERFIELD IS MAKING A COPY OF THIS REPORT AVAILABLE. THIS REPORT SETS FORTH PROPOSED ABA POLICIES CONCERNING THE TEACHING OF COMMUNISM AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. PREVIOUS INFORMATION ON THIS HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SATTERFIELD AND FULL TEXT OF THE REPORT WILL BE HAD FOLLOWING ACTION BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. SATTERFIELD ADVISED THAT ALL OTHER BUSINESS CONDUCTED WAS OF A ROUTINE NATURE. NO REFERENCES WERE MADE TO THE FBI. [REDACTED] TALKED WITH E. DIXIE BEGGS, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION ON THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND COMMUNISM. MR. BEGGS SAID HE WAS MOST GRATEFUL

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room.
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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REC-47 94-1-369-1489
57 MAR 3 1961

PAGE TWO

FOR THE COPY OF QUOTE "MASTERS OF DECEIT" UNQUOTE SENT TO HIM BY THE DIRECTOR. MR. BEGGS ADVISED HE FEELS THE DIRECTOR-S BOOK WILL BE OF SUBSTANTIAL HELP TO HIM TO UNDERSTAND THE COMMUNIST MENACE AND BETTER ENABLING HIM TO WORK ON THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE. MR. BEGGS ADVISED HE FELT THE ABA SHOULD INTRODUCE THE TEACHING OF COMMUNISM AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS IN SCHOOLS BUT SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO TAKE CONTROL OF SUCH A PROGRAM IN THAT THIS IS BETTER LEFT TO THE EDUCATORS. MR. BEGGS STATED THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A GREAT AMOUNT OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM EDUCATORS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON THIS MATTER AND THAT ALL OF THEM ARE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC CONCERNING THE TEACHING OF COMMUNISM IN SCHOOLS AND MANY HAVE OFFERED SUBSTANTIAL SUGGESTIONS ON HOW SUCH A PROGRAM MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED.

CON-

ATTORNEY GENERAL TROLLER, ABA, ADVISED THAT AG ROBERT KENNEDY IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE ABA AND ABA IS DESPARATELY TRYING TO GET AG KENNEDY TO BECOME A MEMBER WHICH WILL AUTOMATICALLY GIVE HIM A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

STATED THAT ALTHOUGH THERE IS PROVISION FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BE A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, HE MUST BE A MEMBER OF THE ABA IN GOOD STANDING BEFORE HE MAY OCCUPY SUCH A POSITION.

STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WHO HAVE ADVISED THEY WILL ATTEND THE MID HYPHEN YEAR MEETING.

DIRECTOR, LAW STUDENT PROGRAM, ABA, ADVISED THAT THE

END PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

DIRECTOR-S ARTICLE IN THE FEBRUARY ISSUE OF QUOTE "THE STUDENT LAWYER" UNQUOTE WAS CONSIDERED SO IMPORTANT TO LAW STUDENTS THAT HE HAS HAD IT REPRINTED IN PAMPHLET FORM TO GIVE TO LAW SCHOOLS AND AS HANDOUTS AT ABA MEETINGS. A COPY OF THIS PAMPHLET ENTITLED QUOTE "AN INTRODUCTION TO THE WORK AND JURISDICTION OF THE FBI" UNQUOTE IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU UNDER SEPARATE COVER. THERE ARE NO MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR THE FAMILY LAW AND CRIMINAL LAW SECTIONS UNTIL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN. KEY FIGURES IN THESE SECTIONS HAVE MADE RESERVATIONS IN CHICAGO FOR FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN AND [REDACTED] WILL CONTACT THEM UPON THEIR ARRIVAL. A SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE SUBMITTED DAILY.

END AND ACK PLS

WAS 12-25 AM OK FBI WA JHA

TU DISCO

cc - M.R. Malone
M.D. A.L. Edwards

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Walter E. Craig
FEB 18 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [initials]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-18-61 9-41 PM JEG

TO DIRECTOR FBI ATTN.. ASST. DIRECTOR JOHN F. MALONE
FROM [redacted] CHICAGO, ILL.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, MID-YEAR MEETING, CHICAGO, ILL. THIS IS A
SUMMARY OF PERTINENT INFORMATION TODAY. NUMEROUS CLOSED MEETINGS OF
SECTIONS AND COMMITTEES WERE HELD TODAY. SOURCES ATTENDING MEETINGS IN
WHICH BUREAU IS INTERESTED REPORTED NOTHING OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

[redacted] ORANGE CITY, IOWA, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON COMMUNIST TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES, AND THREE OTHER MEMBERS
OF THIS COMMITTEE REQUESTED THAT [redacted] ATTEND MEETING OF COMMITTEE
AT TEN THIRTY AM TOMMORROW AND AID COMMITTEE BY GIVING THEM FBI VIEW-
POINT ON SEVERAL FACETS OF COMMUNISM. [redacted] STATED THAT THE COM-
MITTEE HAS ALWAYS RELIED ON THE ADVICE OF FORMER ASSISTANT TO THE
DIRECTOR LOUIS NICHOLS BUT THAT NICHOLS IS UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MID-YEAR
MEETING AND THEY WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY GUIDANCE THAT [redacted] COULD
GIVE THEM. [redacted] TACTFULLY DECLINED TO ATTEND THE MEETING. WALTER E.
CRAIG, PHOENIX, ARIZ., CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED TODAY THAT HE BELIEVED

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END PAGE ONE 739
57 MAR 8 1961

REC-100 94-1-369-1490

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PAGE TWO

JERSEY. JOHN C. SATTERFIELD, PRESIDENT ELECT, ABA, ADVISED [REDACTED] IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT BASED ON RECENT EVENTS AT MID-YEAR MEETING HE BELIEVED THAT CRAIG [REDACTED] DURING CONVERSATION WITH [REDACTED] TODAY, SYLVESTER C. SMITH WAS COMPLETELY NONCOMMITAL OVER THE EVENTUAL OUTCOME OF NEXT TUESDAY'S ELECTION. THERE APPEARS TO BE A FAIRLY EVEN SPLIT ON THIS ELECTION WITH THE DELEGATES FROM THE WESTERN STATES STRONGLY BACKING CRAIG WHILE THE DELEGATES FROM THE EASTERN STATES BACK SMITH. DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL BYRON R. WHITE IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT CHICAGO FOR THE MID YEAR MEETING AT TEN THIRTY AM TOMORROW AND WILL DEPART CHICAGO FEBRUARY TWENTY ONE. NO OTHER RESERVATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S STAFF. ONE OF THE CHIEF OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT MID-YEAR MEETING HAS BEEN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GREATER COOPERATION AND UNITY BETWEEN THE ABA AND STATE AND LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS. A MAJOR MEETING HAS BEEN HELD BETWEEN THE ABA BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND STATE AND LOCAL BAR PRESIDENTS TO ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE. IF SUCH IS ACCOMPLISHED, IT WILL RESULT IN GREATER ABA MEMBERSHIP AND IN AN INCREASING SPREAD OF ABA INFLUENCE IN THE LEGAL FIELD. A SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE SUBMITTED DAILY.

END AND ACK PLS

10-54 AX PM OK FBI WA NM

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*cc John Malone
John Edwards*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1961

TELETYPE

URGENT

2-18-61

3-56 AM DFS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION.. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, JOHN F. MALONE

FROM [redacted]

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, MID HYPHEN YEAR MEETING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF PERTINENT INFORMATION TODAY. THIRTY CLOSED MEETINGS WERE HELD TODAY BY BOARD OF GOVERNORS SECTIONS AND COMMITTEES. CONTACTS REPORTED THAT MEETINGS WERE DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO ROUTINE BUSINESS. THERE WAS NO MENTION OF THE FBI. TO DATE, THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MAIN RESOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN FOR THE APPROVAL OF FIFTY NINE ADDITIONAL FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS AND A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY ABA PRESIDENT, WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, WHICH ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF FIDEL CASTRO OF CUBA OF SEEKING TO DESTROY THE INDEPENDENT BENCH AND BAR OF CUBA. THIS RESOLUTION ALSO ADVOCATED AID FOR REFUGEE ATTORNEYS FROM CUBA. ABA STAFF PERSONNEL HAVE ADVISED THERE HAS BEEN NO CONTROVERSY TO SPEAK OF IN ANY OF THE MEETINGS TO DATE AND THEY EXPECT THAT THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES MEETING WILL BE QUITE ROUTINE WITH FEW CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

JAMES P. ECONOMOS, ABA TRAFFIC COURT PROGRAM, ADVISED THAT THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE TRAFFIC COURT PROGRAM IS RECOMMENDING UNIFORM

REC-71 44-1369-1491

MAR 7 1961
PROCEDURE RULES FOR ALL STATES FOR THE TRIAL OF TRAFFIC CASES. GENERAL CHARLES L. DECKER, JUDGE, ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CRIMINAL LAW SECTION, ADVISED WESTFALL TODAY THAT CORRECTION LINE FIFTEEN LAST WORD SHLD BE UNIFORM

END PAGE ONE 50 MAR 9 1961

PAGE TWO

JUDGE IRVING R. KAUFMAN HAD NOT REACHED ANY AGREEMENT WITH HIM ON THE CHAIRING OF THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON QUOTE 'IS THERE A NEED FOR A FEDRAL CRIME COMMISSION?' ~~QUESTION MARK UNQUOTE~~. DECKER STATED BOTH HE AND KAUFMAN ARE STILL STUDYING THE MATTER AND HE EXPECTS A DECISION TO BE REACHED IN THE NEAR FUTURE. DECKER ALSO ADVISED THAT HE HAS NO INTENTION OF HAVING THE CRIMINAL LAW SECTION CO ~~HYPHEN~~ SPONSOR A PANEL FORUM WITH THE FAMILY LAW SECTION. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT IT WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT [REDACTED] CHAIRMAN OF THE FAMILY LAW SECTION, HAD STATED THAT HE INTENDED TO INVITE THE DIRECTOR AS A PANEL MEMBER ON SUCH A CO-~~HYPHEN~~ SPONSORED PROGRAM. DECKER ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THERE WOULD BE OPPOSITION AT THIS MID ~~HYPHEN~~ YEAR MEETING IN THE CRIMINAL LAW SECTION TO THE PROPOSAL THAT THIS SECTION APPROVE A PAMPHLET ON THE RIGHTS OF ARRESTED CITIZENS. DECKER STATED THAT HE FELT THAT IT WAS BETTER FOR THE ABA THROUGH THE CRIMINAL LAW SECTION TO PUBLISH SUCH A PAMPHLET RATHER THAN TO LET THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION PUBLISH IT, WHICH IS WHAT HE ANTICIPATES WILL HAPPEN SHOULD THE ABA NOT

END AGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

FOLLOW THROUGH ON THIS MATTER, DECKER SAID HE WAS CONSIDERING A SECOND PAMPHLET TO GO WITH THE FIRST ONE, AND THE SECOND PAMPHLET WOULD BE ENTITLED QUOTE "THE DUTIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN" UNQUOTE, AND THIS PAMPHLET WOULD SET FORTH WHAT A CITIZEN SHOULD DO IN RELATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.

[REDACTED] NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE LAW AND PROCEDURE, FAMILY LAW SECTION,

ADVISED [REDACTED] TODAY THAT FOLLOWING THE FAMILY LAW SECTION MEETINGS

AND APPROVAL OF HER PROPOSED PROGRAM, SHE INTENDS TO ASK BUREAU [REDACTED] b6 b7C

LIAISON REPRESENTATIVES H. L. EDWARDS AND [REDACTED] TO BECOME MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES WORKING ON THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY [REDACTED] (YOUTHFUL CRIMINALITY) [REDACTED] PROBLEM. [REDACTED]

DEFERRED ANY ACCEPTANCE OR DECLINATION OF COMMITTEE WORK UNTIL AFTER THE MID HYPHEN MEETING WHEN [REDACTED]

PROGRAM IS FINALIZED. A SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE SUBMITTED DAILY.

END ACK PLS

WA 5-06 AM OK FBI WA BP

cc: Mr. Malone
Mr. Edwards

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/28/61

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 MID-CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING
 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
 MAY 10 - 13, 1961

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY REGARDING
 DIRECTOR'S AVAILABILITY TO SPEAK

This afternoon Edwards received a phone call from [redacted] Director of the Washington office of the ABA. [redacted] was seeking some guidance. He said he had received a call from [redacted] General Chairman of the Mid-Central Regional Meeting of the ABA scheduled for Indianapolis, Indiana, May 10 - 13, 1961. This will cover the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, and, of course, will also involve regular sessions of the House of Delegates.

[redacted] told [redacted] that they would like very much to invite the Director to address the main assembly session of this regional meeting which would be scheduled for the morning of 5/11/61. They expect at least 1,000 members of the bar to be registered at this meeting. [redacted] wondered whether [redacted] would be able to informally explore the likelihood of the Director's availability before [redacted] and ABA President Whitney North Seymour sent formal letters of invitation to the Director.

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I told [redacted] that although I could not speak for the Director, nevertheless I did know that the notice is extremely short and that the Director is normally committed for months in advance. Also, this would fall right in the period of the extremely important Appropriation Hearings and that further the Director has been extremely busy because of numerous problems in connection with the transition occasioned by the change in administration. For these reasons I told [redacted] that he should not count on the Director's being able to accept and that he should be guided accordingly in responding to [redacted] telephone inquiry.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Paraphlets
ENCLOSURE

RECOMMENDATION: In the event the Director receives an invitation, it is felt same should be declined.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Ingram

1 - [redacted]

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REC-62

11 MAR 7 1961

1-369-1492
NOTED

94-1-369-1492

ENCLOS.



Illinois • Indiana • Kentucky • Michigan • Ohio • Wisconsin

Mid-Central Regional Meeting

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

MAY 10 to 13, 1961
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

February 17, 1961

To the Officers of Bar Associations in the Mid-Central States:

This preliminary letter concerning the Regional Meeting at Indianapolis on Wednesday to Saturday, May 10-13, 1961 is directed to officers of all Bar Associations in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, and to those leaders attending the Mid-Winter Meeting of the American Bar Association. The General Committee for this Meeting earnestly solicits your assistance and co-operation in giving notice of the meeting to all members of the legal profession in these states and in urging attendance.

A most timely and worth-while program has been planned. In the general sessions, outstanding speakers will develop the theme of "what's ahead" for the lawyer in law, in new government policies, and in business and finance.

Legal workshops will provide important materials both for the expert and the general practitioner. In addition to the specialized seminars on Thursday, a unified seminar on Friday will present problems for the general practitioner in a unique dramatic form.

The meeting will be filled with entertainment events of interest to all lawyers and their ladies. One of the highlights will be the opportunity to attend as special guests the Speed Qualification Trials at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway 500-Mile Race on Saturday, May 13.

A summary schedule of events is included on the back of this letter. We ask that you note these dates on your calendars and give full publicity in Bar Association bulletins and journals. Within a short time we shall mail the general invitation to all lawyers in the area giving more information about the program and offering an opportunity for early registration.

Very truly yours,
Harold H. Bredell • C. B. Dutton
General Chairmen

**OFFICERS OF
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION**

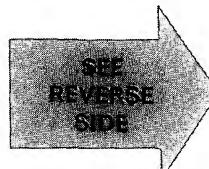
WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, President
JOHN C. SATTERFIELD, President-Elect
OSMER C. FITTS, Chairman, House of Delegates
JOSEPH D. CALHOUN, Secretary
GLENN M. COULTER, Treasurer
RICHARD H. BOWERMAN, Assistant Secretary
JOSEPH D. STECHER, Executive Director

REGIONAL MEETINGS COMMITTEE

THOMAS J. BOODELL, *Chairman*
WILLIAM C. FARRER LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
ROBERT L. HECKER ROBERT R. RICHARDSON
JOHN F. MULDER LEWIS C. RYAN

Address all correspondence to:

The Secretary, 226 Bankers Trust Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana



S U M M A R Y S C H E D U L E O F E V E N T S

Wednesday, May 10:

Program arranged by Joint Meeting of U. S. Judicial Conference for the Seventh Circuit and the Seventh Circuit Bar Association, including morning session, luncheon, afternoon session, reception and Judicial Dinner.

Thursday, May 11:

General Assembly meeting in the morning; General Assembly Luncheon; afternoon sessions of specialized legal seminars and workshops.

Reception, informal dinner, entertainment and dancing—a "Gala Evening."

Friday, May 12:

Breakfast and luncheon meetings of various organizations; all day seminar on "What the General Practitioner Should Know"; reception and Banquet.

Saturday, May 13:

Breakfast meetings of various organizations; Indianapolis Motor Speedway Qualification Trials as special event.

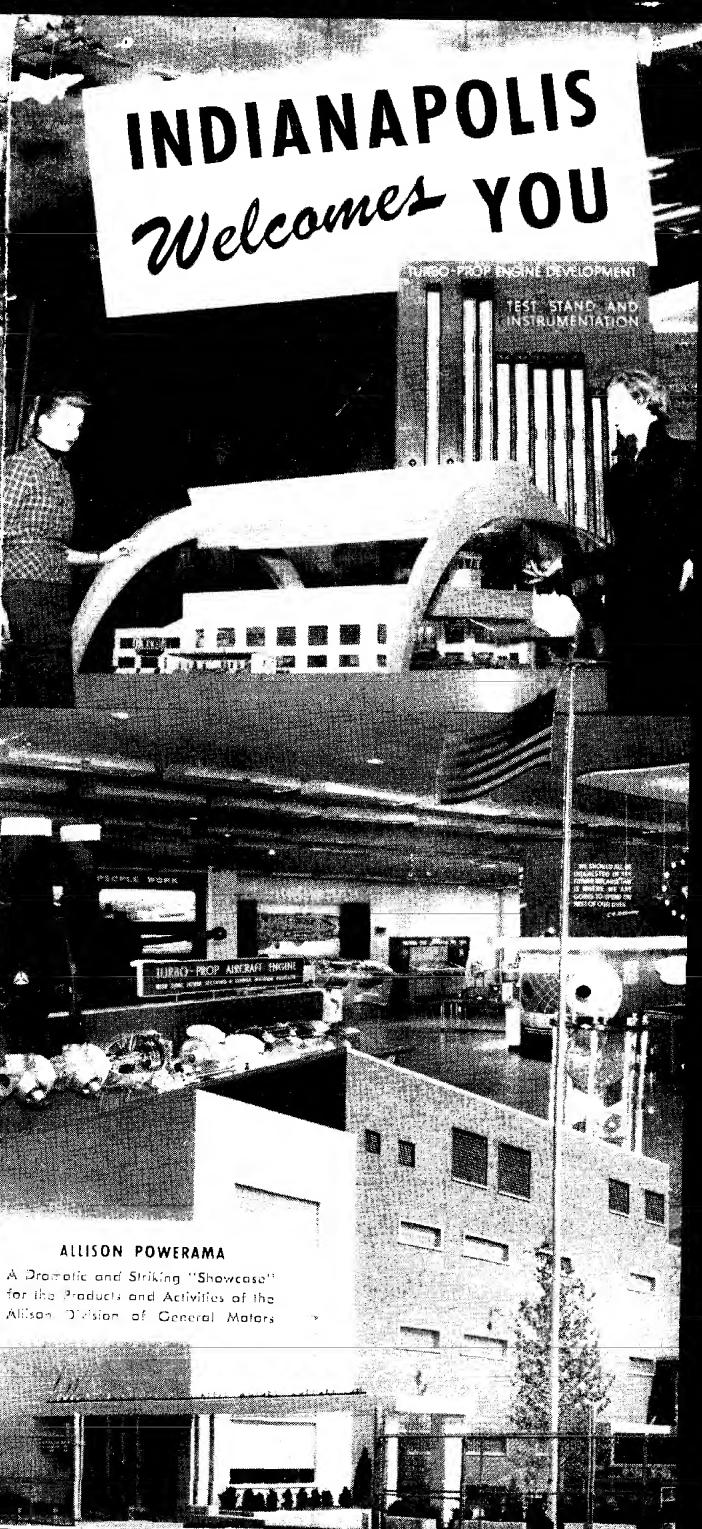
Ladies Events:

Ladies Hospitality will continue throughout the meeting including luncheons, fashion show, garden party and other interesting events.

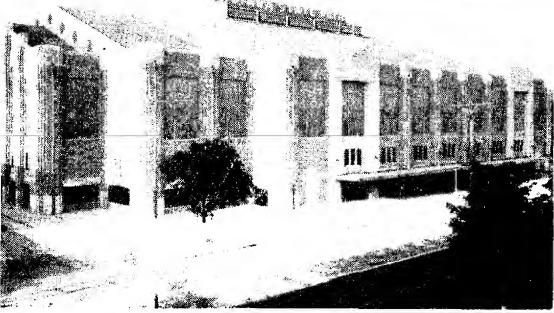


INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY

Home of the Annual 500 Mile Speedway Race and the Speedway Museum.



THIS FOLDER PROVIDED BY
INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION
and **VISITORS BUREAU**
1201 ROOSEVELT BLDG. • INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



FAIRGROUNDS COLISEUM



BUTLER UNIVERSITY FIELDHOUSE

GENERAL

The capital of Indiana, largest city in the state and the state's principal industrial, wholesale and retail center.

Located in almost the exact center of the state and near the exact center of United States population.

More than two million buyers reside within an hour's ride of the city.

Trading area includes 45 central Indiana counties.

POPULATION

| | |
|---|---------|
| Metropolitan Indianapolis (est. 1/1/59) | 655,000 |
| Indianapolis (1/1/58) | 461,637 |
| Rank among largest U. S. cities | 30 |
| Native-born, white | 85.6% |
| Negro | 12.5% |
| Foreign-born | 1.9% |

CITY AND COUNTY

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Area—City, sq. mi. | 63.1 |
| Area, county—square miles | 102 |
| Altitude, city, maximum, feet | 102 |
| Altitude, business district, feet | 739 |
| Average temperature, 71-year period | 51.28 |
| January | 28.4 |
| July | 75.7 |
| Latitude | 39° 16' 10" |
| Longitude | 86° 09' 46" |
| Assessed valuation of county | \$1,128,173,367 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Tax Rate, Center Township, 1958,
payable 1959 per 100 valuation | \$7,145 |
| Residence units, county | 202,300 |
| Owner occupied | 62.5% |
| Hospitals | 34 |
| 2 city-county, 3 church-operated, 5 state, | |
| 2 U. S. Veterans, 1 Private | |
| Airports | |
| Weir Cook Municipal, Sky Harbor, Bob
Shank | |
| Streets | 891 miles |
| Boulevards | 90 miles |

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Metropolitan Area)

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Retail outlets | 5,104 |
| Retail sales | \$934,681,000 |
| Wholesale outlets | 1,310 |
| Wholesale sales | \$1,975,000,000 |
| Wholesale trade areas | 45 counties |
| Trade area population | 2,117,100 |
| Industrial plants | 1,116 |
| Industrial employees | 97,758 |
| Total labor force | 932,600 |

BUSINESS INDICES -- 1958

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Air cargo shipment, in and out: | |
| Total in pounds | 17,703,122 |
| Air freight, pounds | 9,550,959 |
| Air express, pounds | 5,201,967 |

INFORMATION ABC

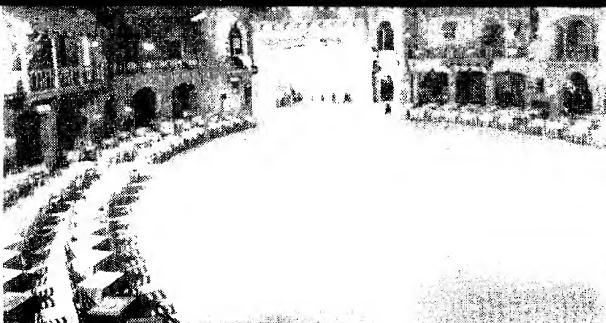
Based on Last A

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Air mail, pounds | 2,953,096 |
| Air passengers (in and out) | 771,127 |
| In | 384,972 |
| Out | 386,155 |
| Bank debits | \$14,507,719,000 |
| Bank deposits | \$1,099,472,000 |
| Building permits (residential) | |
| City of Indianapolis, 1958 | 1,565 |
| Building Permits (Residential) | |
| Marion County outside Indianapolis | 2,640 |
| City of Indianapolis residential building
permits, value 1958 | \$16,891,947 |
| Marion County, except Indianapolis, building
permits, value 1958 | 836,476,573 |
| Building permits, industrial and public,
city and county, 1958,
total value | \$23,689,030 |
| Carloadings, inbound | 149,263 |
| Carloadings, outbound | 91,381 |
| Electric power consumption
(KWH) | 2,476,846,387 |
| Electric customers served | 211,175 |
| Gas consumption (cft) | 17,511,500,200 |
| Telephones in service | 323,727 |
| Savings and loan associations | 24 |
| Water pumped, gallons | 22,951,800,000 |
| Water accounts | 131,042 |
| Bus passengers | 27,193,613 |
| Postal receipts | \$16,888,991 |
| Livestock receipts (head) | 2,531,601 |
| County farm crop income (appr.) | \$446,000,000 |
| County livestock income (appr.) | \$285,000,000 |

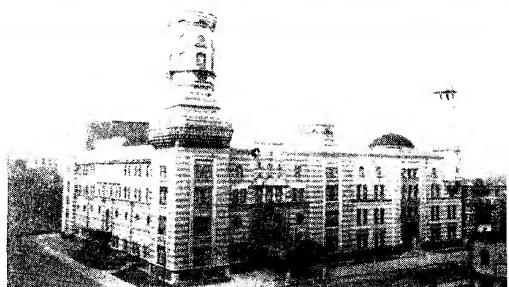
AMERICAN LEGION NAT

INDIANA STATE CAPITOL





INDIANA ROOF BALLROOM



MURAT SHRINE TEMPLE

OUT INDIANAPOLIS

available Figures

TRANSPORTATION

Intra-City

Transportation in the city is handled by Indianapolis Transit System, Inc. The System encompasses 23 lines and carries out 2,459 scheduled trips daily. In addition to Indianapolis, the system serves the adjacent communities of Speedway City, Beech Grove and Mass Hill.

Air Lines

Companies operating 7
Passenger schedules, daily 73

The new Weir Cook Municipal Airport serves all 7 companies: American Airlines, Delta Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, Lake Central Airlines, Ozark Air Lines and Trans-World Air Lines.

Inter- and Intra-State Busses

Companies operating 21
Daily schedules, in and out 512
U. S. Highways through city
Nos. 31, 36, 10, 52, 136, 121
State Highways through city
Nos. 37, 67, 100, 134, 135, 367, 181, 434

Motor Freight Lines

Companies serving city (Approx.) 30.

IONAL HEADQUARTERS



Railroads

Six railroads serve the city (B. & O., Illinois Central, Monon, New York Central, Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania). One additional, the Erie, uses B. & O. tracks. All 16 of the lines which enter and leave the city are connected by the Belt Line of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, giving all industry access to Union Railroad Station.

EDUCATION

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Public High Schools | 28 |
| Public Grade Schools | 395 |
| Public Kindergartens | 89 |
| Private Kindergartens | 60 |
| Parochial High Schools | 8 |
| Parochial Grade Schools | 45 |

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Butler University, Indiana Central College, Indiana University School of Medicine, Dentistry and Law, Indiana University and Purdue University Extension Centers, John Herron Art Institute, Arthur Jordan College of Music, Marian College, 62 Trade Business and Special Schools.

RELIGION

In Indianapolis there are more than 515 churches of all faiths and denominations.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Libraries: 1 central, 21 branches, 1 state; Children's Museum, State Museum, Art Museum, Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Summer Opera, Summer Theatre, Philharmonic Orchestra, numerous school, church and independent orchestra and choral groups, Indianapolis Civic Theatre and many school and independent dramatic groups.

| | | | |
|--|-------|----------|-------|
| Parks | 18 | Acres | 3,350 |
| Playgrounds | ..... | 40 | |
| Golf courses: City | 6 | Private | 11 |
| Clubs: Downtown | 7 | Luncheon | 45 |
| Country Clubs | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Newspapers: Daily | 4 | Sunday | 2 |
| Radio Stations | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| Television Stations | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Picture Theatres | ..... | ..... | 54 |
| Legitimate Theatres | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| American Association Baseball | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Ice Hockey and Ice Skating Rink | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Swimming: Public Pools and Beaches | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Boating: White River, Geist Lake (1,800 acres) | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Morse Reservoir (1,850 acres) | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Riverside Amusement Park—Little America | ..... | ..... | 1 |

WAR MEMORIAL AND PLAZA



INDIANAPOLIS

I. LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

Indianapolis, state capital of Indiana, is the most centrally located large city in the United States from the standpoint of population distribution. It has a metropolitan area population of over 600,000 people and is very accessible from all points of the country. According to the Federal Bureau of Census, the exact center of population of the entire country is only a few miles south and west of Indianapolis.

II. HOTELS AND CONVENTION FACILITIES

Extensive accommodations are available. According to the last edition of the Hotel Red Book, official publication of the American Hotel Association, there are 7,765 rooms listed in 44 hotels, many are air conditioned. Additional facilities in private clubs increase the total to 7,782. Fortunately for large convention groups, practically all these hotels are concentrated in the downtown business district.

III. CONVENTION AND EXHIBIT FACILITIES

For meeting and exhibition purposes many rooms are available. The seven largest hotels and two clubs offer a total of 75 meeting rooms, several of them providing accommodations for as many as 1,000 persons. Three larger buildings in the downtown area offer excellent facilities for exhibitions and meetings. One provides 60,000 square feet of exhibit space, one meeting room to seat 2,500 people and additional smaller halls. Another large downtown exhibit and convention hall with theater for 3,200, 23,000 sq. ft. of exhibit space and a ballroom which seats 4,000 for meetings and 2,500 for meal functions. The other building will accommodate 10,000 people for a meeting. Additional modern structures at the Indiana State Fairgrounds, located comparatively close to the downtown area, offer excellent facilities for large con-

— Nearest the Center of U. S. Population

— Offers Extensive Convention Facilities

ventions, exhibitions and other events. Over 250,000 sq. ft. of floor space is available in two buildings.

IV. POINTS OF INTEREST

Visitors will find many places of interest in Indianapolis. To be seen and visited are the former homes of James Whitcomb Riley and Benjamin Harrison; the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Monument; Indiana's \$15,000,000 War Memorial Plaza; American Legion National Headquarters; Indiana University Medical Center; New Weir Cook Municipal Airport; the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration's Safety Experimental Laboratory; John Herron Art Institute; Fort Benjamin Harrison; Indianapolis Motor Speedway; Powerama Exhibit; Sunken Gardens of Garfield Park and many of the interesting industrial plants of which Indianapolis has approximately 1,100.

V. CONVENTION RECORD

During the past ten years more than 4,500 organizations have held conventions in Indianapolis—good proof of its desirability as a convention city. Because of its central location and accessibility to all parts of the country, convention attendance is always good.

Following is a partial list of representative organizations that have conducted successful conventions in Indianapolis:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nat. Fed. of Music Clubs | American Public Health Assn. |
| Int'l. Order of Eastern Star | Young Democratic Clubs of Am. |
| Nat. Conf. on Social Work | Int. Disciples of Christ |
| Nat. Education Association | National Retail Grocers Assn. |
| Nat. Funeral Directors Assn. | Post Graduate Medical Assembly |
| American Bar Association | American Bowling Congress |
| Nat. Rural Letter Carriers Assn. | Automotive Engine Builders Assn. |
| Am. Assn. Advancement of Science | National Grotto Convention |
| Kiwanis International | National Editorial Association |
| Nat. Assn. Teachers of English | National Shrine Convention |
| Federal Council of Churches | Nat. Assn. of Power Engineers |
| Am. Veterinary Medical Assn. | International Typographical Union |
| Nat. Secondary School Prin. | Knight Templars, Grand Encampment |

SAVE TIME AND EXPENSE

—Meet in Indianapolis

✓ It is an established fact that convention expenses in Indianapolis are considerably less than in other major cities.

✓ Convention attendance in Indianapolis is usually better because of central location and accessibility.

On Behalf of the City of Indianapolis, This Folder Is Provided as an Expression of Good Will and Hoosier Hospitality



INDIANA THEATER BUILDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1961

TELETYPE

URGENT 2-21-61 4-02 PM CST EAH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson | ✓ |
| Mr. Parsons | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr | ✓ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. Conrad | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach | ✓ |
| Mr. Evans | ✓ |
| Mr. Malone | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen | ✓ |
| Mr. Tavel | ✓ |
| Mr. Trotter | ✓ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Tele. Room | ✓ |
| Mr. Ingram | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy | ✓ |

ATTENTION.. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOHN F. MALONE

FROM INSPECTOR H. L. EDWARDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 1P

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MID-YEAR MEETING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. THIS

IS A SUMMARY OF FINAL PERTINENT ACTION OF MID-YEAR MEETING WHICH
ENDED TODAY. SYLVESTER C. SMITH NOMINATED AS PRESIDENT-ELECT NOMINEE
WHICH MEANS HE WILL REPLACE JOHN C. SATTERFIELD AFTER ANNUAL MEETING
IN AUGUST, SIXTYONE, WHEN SATTERFIELD BECOMES PRESIDENT. SMITH IS
SAC CONTACT NEWARK DIVISION AND VERY FAVORABLE TO BUREAU. RECOMMEND
CRIME RECORDS PREPARE CONGRATULATORY LETTER FROM DIRECTOR FOR SMITH.

JOHN SATTERFIELD ADVISED HE HAS WRITTEN A LETTER TO DIRECTOR
REQUESTING DIRECTOR SPEAK AT REGIONAL MEETING, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYONE. SATTERFIELD ASKED EDWARDS- OPINION
REGARDING PROPRIETY OF MAKING PERSONAL FOLLOW-UP PHONE CALL TO DIRECTOR
DURING CURRENT MEETING, AND EDWARDS ADVISED HIM SUCH WAS UNNECESSARY
AND THAT DIRECTOR WOULD ACT ON THE BASIS OF HIS LETTER. EDWARDS

AND [REDACTED] RETURNING WASHINGTON, D. C. VIA ~~AMERICAN~~ CAPITOL LTD. DEPARTING
CHICAGO FOUR P. M. THIS DATE, ARRIVING WASHINGTON, D. C. EIGHT A. M.
TOMORROW PER ITINERARY PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED

END AND ACK PLS

96
57 MAR 13 1961

5-05 PM OK FBI WA JSA

cc: Mr. Malone
Mr. R.N. Moore

b6
b7C

RECEIVED BY [REDACTED]
FBI - BIRMINGHAM
Mar. 8 1961 Noted in
Comm. Sect

called M. R.N. Moore

REC-10

94-1-7-1494 February 28, 1961

PERSONAL

Mr. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr.
Prudential Insurance Company
763 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have learned of your election as President-elect-nominee of the American Bar Association, and I did want to take this opportunity to extend my personal congratulations.

This honor is a tribute to the esteem in which you are held by your associates, and I want you to know that you have my best wishes for all possible success during your term of office. If we can be of service to you in any way, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D READING ROOM

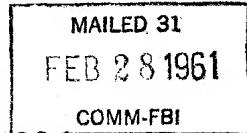
FEB 28 2 10 PM '61

T B

NOTE: Mr. Smith is on the Special Correspondents' List. He was elected to the above office at the American Bar Association meeting in Chicago on 2-21-61.

Reb CJH:jpr (3)

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



5 MAR 13 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

HQ-44

V.R.K. Moore

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/21/61

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
MIDYEAR MEETING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

By teletype dated 2/18/61, SA Supervisor [redacted]
 [redacted] attending the ABA meeting currently being held at Chicago, advised that Walter E. Craig of Phoenix, Arizona, was running against Sylvester C. Smith of Newark, New Jersey, for election as President-elect-nominee. It will be recalled that Smith is the General Counselor for Prudential Life Insurance Company.

b6
b7C

John C. Satterfield, President Elect of the ABA, advised [redacted] that he believed Craig would be elected. It was further pointed out to [redacted] that there appears to be a fairly even split on the election with the delegates from the western states backing Craig while the delegates from the eastern states back Smith.

On 2/21/61 [redacted] Security Officer for Prudential Life Insurance Company, called from Newark to advise that he had just received word that Sylvester C. Smith was elected President-elect-nominee of the ABA over Walter E. Craig by a vote of 28 to 24.

RECOMMENDATION: None... for information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Edwards
 JFM:sjw
 (4)

REC'D 94-1-365 1494 (1) 7/11
 MAR 8 1961
 FBI - CHICAGO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : MR. MALONE *JMW*

DATE: 3/8/61

FROM : MR. H. L. EDWARDS *HLE*

SUBJECT:

FAMILY LAW SECTION
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE LAW AND PROCEDURE

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

This afternoon (3/8/61) [redacted] Chairman of the Juvenile Law and Procedure Committee of the Family Law Section, contacted me while down from New York on some other business. (Bureau indices favorable on [redacted] and she is favorably known to Special Agent [redacted] (alternate liaison with the ABA) and me through our activities in the Family Law Section.) Her committee is the committee which has sole responsibility for juvenile delinquency and youthful criminality matters in the ABA.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is planning a program for the Juvenile Law and Procedure Committee to be put on at the forthcoming annual meeting of the ABA scheduled for St. Louis, Missouri, August 7 - 11, 1961. She said that one afternoon during this period has been set aside for her committee's program.

She was interested in knowing whether the Director would be able to consider accepting an invitation to speak on this program. I told her that I was certain this was out of the question based upon the Director's heavy schedule of known commitments and the uncertainty of his regular schedule. She did not pursue that matter further. She then asked whether it would be possible for me to be one of three speakers on this afternoon program. She had in mind that I would be the sole law enforcement representative and would speak on juvenile delinquency and youthful criminality problems through the eyes of law enforcement. The other two speakers she plans on scheduling would consist of one representative of the juvenile judges and a well-known trial lawyer interested in juvenile problems. She said she had not yet decided on whom to invite for these two positions and she would welcome any suggestions indicating that she would like to feel that those selected would represent people completely acceptable to the Bureau.

I told [redacted] I felt confident the Director would want me to participate in this program but I would check with him to make certain and would promptly confirm same.

HLE:wmj (4)

1 - Mr. DeLoach *51*

1 - [redacted]

1 - Mr. Edwards *711*

MAR 20 1961

REC-82 94-1-361-1495

5 MAR 14 1961

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Malone
Re: Fordham Traffic Court Conference
Fordham University; June 5 - 9, 1961
American Bar Association Matters

Reilly, of course, does not have a law degree. Economos feels that it would be essential to have the speaker on this panel have a legal background. Economos wondered whether Edwards, in view of his legal background and his liaison with the American Bar Association, would be able to handle the participation on the panel as indicated. If this were possible Reilly would attend the entire traffic program and Edwards would only appear there on the day the panel was scheduled. In view of Edwards' status as Inspector in Charge of Bureau Training, it would appear that there would be a dual capacity in which he would be appropriate to handle this speaking commitment.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Edwards be authorized to advise Economos that he will be available to handle the participation in the speaking panel on the subject indicated. Thereafter Economos will firm up the exact date and time for this appearance.

gmc

D.A.D

J.M.W.

JFM

Memo for Mr. Malone
Re: Family Law Section, ABA

This seems to be an excellent opportunity for the Bureau to get the Director's viewpoint on youthful criminality across to the ABA.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I be authorized to confirm with [redacted] acceptance of her invitation to participate in this program as indicated above.

b6
b7C

WFO
3/19

SPB
3/19

BB
GLJ ✓

MM
JPM/jpwgk

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *JM*

DATE: 3/10/61

FROM : Mr. Edwards *MN*

SUBJECT: ~~FORDHAM TRAFFIC COURT CONFERENCE
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, N.Y.
JUNE 5 - 9, 1961~~
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MATTERS

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone *MW*
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

V. E. H. Reilly

By memorandum of 1/31/61, the Director authorized Edwards to make arrangements for SA Supervisor James E. Reilly of this division to be given a guest registration, permitting him to attend the regional 5-day traffic court conference scheduled for Fordham University, New York, June 5 - 9, 1961. This conference is under the supervision of the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Traffic Court Program and is under the direction of Mr. James P. Economos, who is personally and favorably known to Edwards through American Bar Association liaison. Reilly handles all of the Bureau's traffic training to members of the National Academy and New Agents. This conference will give Reilly the opportunity to meet and talk with leaders in the traffic field, observe the latest equipment, sit in on discussions of current traffic problems and make valuable contacts all of which will permit an evaluation of and possible strengthening of our National Academy training program in this area.

During Edwards' recent attendance at the Midyear Meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago, he had breakfast with Economos and perfected arrangements for Reilly to be given a guest invitation (this means without necessity of paying the normal \$67.00 registration fee) to the Fordham Conference. Economos has confirmed this by letter of March 2, 1961.

Economos would like to have a law-trained representative of the Bureau included on the Fordham program as a speaker on the subject of respect for traffic laws as relating to respect for criminal laws. He arrived at this subject as a result of discussion with Edwards because Economos knows that the Director has written and spoken on the close correlation between traffic laws as being factor in leading to disregard of criminal laws. Economos has been very favorably impressed by seeing references to this in the Director's editorial statements in the issues of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin."

REC-65 *94-1-369-1496*

1 - Mr. James E. Reilly

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HLE:meh

(3)

63 MAR 24 1961

5 MAR 16 1961

TWO MN

PERS. FILES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/11/61

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (94-390)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau, 2/24/61.

On March 1, 1961, the Richmond News Leader, a newspaper published in Richmond, Virginia, carried an article captioned "Communism Book, Course Outline Set" wherein it is related that according to Mr. H. I. WILLET, Superintendent of Schools, City of Richmond, Virginia, had stated that a six weeks course on Communism would be taught seniors in Richmond's five public high schools beginning March 13, 1961. The text to be used is "Democracy vs Communism" by COLEGROVE. The article continued that according to the outline for the course of instruction, list the following four purposes as basis of the course:

To create an awareness on the part of each student of threat of international communism to American institutions.

To develop an understanding of the term communism.

To survey the conflict between communism and democracy.

To contribute towards making the students' consideration of American government more meaningful and to present a contrast to heighten his appreciation of American democracy.

Mr. WILLET further indicated that the purpose of the course was "to teach the facts about communism and its insidious methods and to deepen the convictions of students about their own government and ideals."

Richmond will continue to follow this matter and keep Bureau advised of developments.

REC- 95

94-1-368-1497

P

(2) - Bureau
1 - Richmond
WHC/vlr
(3)

EX-100

5 MAR 16 1961

SEARCHED

SEARCHED
FILED
FBI - RICHMOND

370
63 MAR 22 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *mm*

DATE: 1/11/61

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HLE*

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL LAW SECTION, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
 PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON "IS THERE A NEED FOR A
 FEDERAL CRIME COMMISSION?"

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Dalby _____
 Trotter _____
 W. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

By memorandum of 12/28/60 (attached) I reported that Major General Charles L. Decker, Army Judge Advocate General, who is Chairman of the Criminal Law Section of the ABA, had asked me to serve as chairman of a committee of the Criminal Law Section to look into the question of whether there is a need for a Federal Crime Commission. Mr. Tolson indicated he thought it would be preferable for us to work with such a committee in a liaison capacity and not as a member, with which the Director concurred.

Accordingly, I so informed General Decker. He understands. He still feels the worthwhileness of such a committee. He stated he would communicate with U. S. District Judge Irving Kaufman in New York to see if he would be willing to serve as chairman of the committee. General Decker, however, said he would want me to work very closely in a liaison capacity with the committee because he feels that the committee is too important to let it go off on its own, and he wants to be sure that any information which the committee considers is solid factual information such as he is confident the Bureau would contribute. I told General Decker that Mr. Hoover would certainly want me to work closely in liaison with the committee although I could not serve as a member.

Judge Kaufman, of course, should be an ideal chairman for this committee if he accepts General Decker's invitation to serve. Mr. Malone will be in touch with Judge Kaufman during his New York inspection and will report any information of interest which he might get concerning Judge Kaufman's reaction to this matter.

RECOMMENDATION: That as previously recommended, the Crime Records Division begin preparation of a hard-hitting report which I can make available in strict confidence to Judge Kaufman if he accepts the chairmanship. The Bureau's participation in authorship of the committee report will in this way be kept strictly confidential.

Enclosure

HLE:sjw, wmj (6)

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 - Mr. DeLoach | 1 - Mr. Rosen |
| 1 - Mr. Dalbey | 1 - Mr. Malone |

51 MAR 22 1961

REC-65 100-94-1-369-1498

2 202 21 000

1 202 21 000

100-94-1-369-1498

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

5x year
TO : The Director

DATE: 3-1-61

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 2598-2600. Senator Bridges, (R) New Hampshire, spoke concerning the resolution approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) calling on the Nation's schools to instruct students in the history, strategies, and objectives of communism. He included an article from the Baltimore (Maryland) Sun of February 21, 1961, on the same subject. Mr. Bridges stated "I submit, Mr. President, that such action has long been overdue. How can our young people successfully oppose the unholly forces of world communism if they are not schooled in its diabolical purpose, techniques, and machinations?"

66-1131-1-13

Original filed in:

94-1-361-

50 MAR 23 1961 220Y

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *2-28-61* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[Signature]

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Parsons | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mohr | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Belmont | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Callahan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Conrad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DeLoach | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Evans | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Malone | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rosen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tavel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Trotter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| W. J. Sullivan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Tele. Room | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Ingram | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Gandy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 3/10/61

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: *[Signature]*
**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST
 TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

[Signature]

Reference is made to teletype dated February 16, 1961, from [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, to Bureau. It was set forth b6 that the Special Conference Committee on Education on the Bill of Rights and Communism had prepared a report for the House of Delegates convening at the midyear meeting in Chicago, Illinois, 2/15-21/61. b7C John C. Satterfield advised [redacted] that he would obtain a copy of this report and also a copy of the report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives as soon as these were available.

[Signature]

As you will recall the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives submitted resolutions at the annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., in August of 1960 calling for the teaching of communism in secondary schools. The Special Conference Committee on Education on the Bill of Rights and Communism was formed to conduct inquiry into the ways and means of carrying out the resolutions of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. The Special Conference Committee on Education convened in Washington, D. C., on 1/26-27/61, and information has previously been furnished on the persons attending this meeting and the events which transpired at this meeting.

[Signature]

The reports of both the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives and the Special Conference Committee on Education have now been obtained and are attached for your information. The report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives has been reviewed and the report basically sets out the approval of this committee of the resolutions made in the report of the Conference Committee on need for education as to aims and threat of communism (the Special Conference Committee on Education on the Bill of Rights and Communism). The report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives sets forth in brief that the present conflict between the communist world and the free world is not merely the superficial contest between socialism and capitalism but is basically a contest for the minds of men, and that to win this contest our educators must be supported and equipped to teach our citizens the facts they need to know about communism.

[Signature]
 3 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Enclosure

1 - Mr. William C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Edwards

RECD-110 1-369-1499
 MAR 20 1961
[Signature]

53 MAR 23 1961

(1)

Memorandum to Mr. Mohr

RE: ABA, SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS,
STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

The report of the Special Conference Committee on Need for Education as to aims and threat of communism recognizes the urgency of instructing all Americans in the full scope and aims of communism. This report sets forth that our educational institutions afford the best means of developing sound programs of instruction on communism. This report carries the resolutions that the Bar should work through its member and in cooperation with state and local Bar Associations to encourage and support schools in teaching about communism. It also resolves that teachers should be trained to instruct in these programs. This latter report also resolved that they implement their previous resolutions through a special committee of seven members to observe and encourage progress in this educational program and to render annual reports to the association.

ACTION:

None. Informative.

gmc

John

✓

EPP

ENCLOSURE

96-1-29-1490

February, 1961 - #40

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
COMMUNIST TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

The free world is paying a heavy price for lack of adequate knowledge of the Communist movement. We are learning in the hard school of adversity that Communists are enemies of freedom, that it is their aim to dominate the world, and that they will stop at nothing to attain this end. But the American people still lack an adequate background of knowledge concerning the theoretical foundation and the historical development of the Communist movement.

Lack of such knowledge has led to a misapprehension of the issue that confronts us. Some people are inclined toward acceptance of Communist thesis that the world conflict is wholly economic, that the issue is simply a contest between socialism and capitalism. This, however, is superficial and misleading. The basic contest is for the minds of men. Our free tradition maintains that history is an endless search for truth. We must preserve and constantly extend the rule of law, so that the freedom of the mind may never be destroyed. The Communists, by contrast, proclaim the infallibility of their doctrine. The search for truth, they say, has ended. They assert a monopoly on truth, and that the rest of the world must accept their doctrine or perish.

It is not enough for the free world to reject this doctrine. In the long run, effective resistance will prove to be impossible unless based on correct understanding. Before medical science can alleviate or cure, it must know the nature of the illness, the course it tends to follow, and the alternatives by which it may be prevented or arrested. This is equally true of the ailments and threats to the body politic.

Our educators must be supported and equipped to teach our citizens the facts they need to know about Communism. They are entitled to adequate relevant information and proper in-service training. We believe that education in general, including teacher education, is incomplete if the doctrines of a major world movement are omitted or inadequately covered. We, therefore, endorse the resolution offered by the conference committee of American Bar

NOTE: Reports of Sections or Committees of the American Bar Association, prepared for submission to the House of Delegates, are NOT to be construed to represent the official policy of the Association. Reports containing policy recommendations reflect Association policy ONLY as and when these recommendations are acted upon by the House of Delegates. Reports containing no recommendations for specific action by the House of Delegates are merely informative; they represent only the views of the Section or Committee submitting them.

Association representatives and educators, because we believe that the theory, origins and historical development of Communism should receive greater emphasis in our school curricula. We, therefore, join in renewal of the recommendation that state and local bar associations support and uphold educators, and school administrators and school boards, in providing teaching programs to attain these objectives.

Your Committee further reports that it is working to provide additional materials to aid state and local bar associations in carrying out this program, and that it expects to make a report at the next annual meeting upon its continuing study of current Communist Tactics and Strategy.

Henry J. Te Paske, Chairman
James S. Cremins
Phillip W. Haberman, Jr.
Turner H. McBaine
Harold R. Medina, Jr.
Ray Murphy
Louis B. Nichols
C. Brewster Rhoads
Jackson A. Wright
Louis C. Wyman

February, 1961 - No. 52

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The Board of Governors transmits the report of the Conference Committee on Need for Education as to Aims and Threat of Communism with the recommendation that the resolutions proposed by the Committee be adopted.

Joseph D. Calhoun
Secretary

NOTE: Reports of Sections or Committees of the American Bar Association, prepared for submission to the House of Delegates, are NOT to be construed to represent the official policy of the Association. Reports containing policy recommendations reflect Association policy ONLY as and when these recommendations are acted upon by the House of Delegates. Reports containing no recommendations for specific action by the House of Delegates are merely informative; they represent only the views of the Section or Committee submitting them.

February 9, 1961

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
REPORT OF THE
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NEED FOR EDUCATION
AS TO AIMS AND THREAT OF COMMUNISM

RECOMMENDATION

That the Board of Governors endorse, and the House of Delegates adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, we recognize the urgency of instructing all Americans in the full scope and aims of communism and the increasing threat it poses to the free world and to our democracy and freedom under law to the end that an informed citizenry may successfully defend and preserve our American heritage; and

Whereas, our educational institutions, both public and private, especially at the secondary, college and adult levels, afford the best means of developing sound programs of instruction in this area; and

Whereas, these institutions and educators, in accepting this responsibility, must be given public understanding and support;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the American Bar Association:

- (1) That through our members and the cooperation of state and local bar associations we encourage and support our schools and colleges in the presentation of adequate instruction in the history, doctrines, objectives and techniques of communism, thereby helping to instill a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom;
- (2) That to insure the highest quality of instruction in this area, those responsible for our educational programs be urged to provide the appropriate training of instructors and to stimulate the production of scholarly text books and other teaching materials of professional excellence;
- (3) That we seek to implement this resolution through a special committee of seven members to observe and encourage progress in this educational program and to render annual reports to the Association, the committee to include the Chairmen of our Committees on American Citizenship, the Bill of Rights, and Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, and one or more of our members who are educators.

REPORT

This special committee appointed by the President at the direction of the Board of Governors convened a conference in Washington, D. C. on January 26th and 27th, 1961. The conference was attended by all members of the special committee, by President Seymour and by the following distinguished educators who accepted our invitation:

Dr. Fred C. Cole, President
Washington & Lee University
Lexington, Virginia

Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr.
Maryland State Department of
Education
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Mr. William A. Early
School Board Office
Rockville, Maryland

Dean Frederick D. G. Ribble
University of Virginia
School of Law
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mr. Everett N. Luce
School Board Member
612 North Saginaw Street
Midland, Michigan

Dean John Ritchie, III
Northwestern University
School of Law
Chicago 11, Illinois

Rt. Rev. Monsignor William
E. McManus
Supt. of Archdiocese School
Board
205 West Van Buren Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Mr. John M. Sexton, Principal
Northeast High School
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dr. James W. Maucker
President, Iowa State
Teachers College
Cedar Falls, Iowa

William E. Spaulding, President
Houghton Mifflin Company
Two Park Street
Boston 7, Massachusetts

Dr. Paul Misner
Supt. of Schools
Glencoe, Illinois

R. P. Thomsen, Esq., Headmaster
Episcopal High School
Alexandria, Virginia

A highlight of our conference was an informal talk by Honorable Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence. The urgency of this educational program is well summarized in the following statements made on another occasion by Mr. Dulles:

"The communists have a blueprint for conquest. It is not a rigid plan detailing exactly when and where every nail will be driven.

It is, rather, a flexible plan permitting the communists to adjust realistically to changing conditions in the world. In any event, they think they know what the edifice of the future will look like. It is a communist house in which they say our grandchildren will all live.

* * *

"The United States is today their major target. And yet, though I believe this is patently demonstrable, there is a dangerously complacent attitude among many people in our Country. Too many, motivated by wishful thinking, grasp at every Soviet whim, - Their every call for coexistence, their grandiose and impracticable schemes for universal disarmament and emotional pleas to ban the bomb.

* * *

"We as a people have never given to the study of communism, as I have described it, the depth and breadth of effort sufficient to understand it adequately and to gird to meet it. It can not be done merely by the setting up of new machinery of government or the creating of a Cold War Executive, or such measures.

"We need far and wide in this Country more education on the whole history of the communist movement."

While the educators in attendance were a representative cross-section of leaders in education at the secondary, college and law school levels, and many of them now hold, or in the past have held, prominent positions in their associations or professional organizations, they were invited on an individual basis and not in any representative capacity. They were asked to advise with us freely and frankly as to whether the American Bar Association could render a constructive service in actively supporting this type of educational program. The educators enthusiastically encouraged our committee to ask the Association to give its approval as expressed in the resolution above. This resolution was unanimously endorsed by all of the educators present, as well as all members of our Committee. One of the educators (Rt. Rev. Msgr. William E. McManus, Supt. of Parochial Schools of Chicago) penned and furnished to the Chairman, as a possible substitute preamble to our resolution, this moving language:

"Whereas, millions of people under communist tyranny have been deprived of their God-given human rights; and

"Whereas, millions more in nations threatened by communist infiltration and aggression are in danger of being deprived of their human rights; and

"Whereas, many citizens of the United States, particularly our nation's young citizens, are inadequately informed about the aims, scope and tactics of the world-wide communist conspiracy to deprive all mankind of its dignity, freedom and rights; and

"Whereas, many citizens of the United States are unaware that the communist party includes the United States in its plans for world-wide domination and totalitarian control; and

"Whereas, communist control of the United States certainly would deprive its citizens of their most cherished rights and freedoms,

"Now, Therefore Be It Resolved" (Then follows the resolutions which were adopted at the conference).

This committee is aware that this program will be beset with many obstacles. There are even those who deem it treasonable to mention communism in the class room. Pressures and emotions will be brought to play upon any text books and educational aids. There will be those who fear that a well-meaning program may itself be infiltrated or perverted. A great host of patriotic educators, with proper public support, can see that these pitfalls and obstacles are avoided or overcome. As Mr. Dulles well said, "We should not be afraid to teach the subject; the history of communism and of all its works would bear its own indictment of the system."

While we purposely avoided any publicity on our conference meeting in Washington, the announcement made last fall of the appointment of this special committee and of its intention to convene such a conference resulted in a great amount of favorable editorial comment in newspapers all across the nation. Typical of these is an editorial in the Detroit Free Press entitled "A Cheer for the Bar Association, and a Prayer for Its New Project". While recognizing that it will be difficult to "make communism the subject of literate, objective instruction widely offered" the editorial writer says:

"It is good to see an organization carrying the association's weight and prestige trying to launch this curriculum. * * * And what the bar hopes to do needs doing very much indeed."

Public understanding and support for this educational program will be essential. It is to be hoped that our members and state and local bar associations will assist in developing proper understanding and in mobilizing public support. The special committee proposed in the resolution can be helpful in coordinating these activities, following with interest and encouragement the progress made by

educators and educational institutions in the area contemplated by the resolution, and keeping our Association informed by annual reports to the House of Delegates.

Respectfully submitted.

/s/ E. DIXIE BEGGS

E. Dixie Beggs
Pensacola, Florida
Chairman of Special Committee

Members of Special Committee:

John C. Satterfield (President Elect)
Henry J. TePaske (Chairman, Committee on Communist Tactics
Strategy and Objectives)
Rush H. Limbaugh (Chairman, Committee on Bill of Rights)
Jerome S. Weiss (Chairman, Committee on American Citizenship)
Egbert L. Haywood
Dean Albert J. Harno
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

March 16, 1961

REC- 87

Mr. E. Dixie Beggs
510 North 20th Avenue
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Beggs:

I have received your cordial letter of March 8, 1961, and I did want to thank you for your kind remarks about my book, "Masters of Deceit."

It is always a source of encouragement to receive such generous expressions about my associates, and you may be sure that Mr. Edwards and [redacted] enjoyed the opportunity to be of assistance to you in connection with your education program. They are most appreciative of your kind comments, and I hope you will not hesitate to call on us whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

b6
b7C

- 1 - Mr. Edwards- Enclosure
1 - [redacted] - Enclosure
1 - Personnel File of [redacted] - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Beggs is on the Special Correspondents' List and by letter dated 3-3-61 he was advised that a copy of "Masters of Deceit," which was autographed by the Director, was being sent to him. [redacted]
[redacted] EOD 7-9-51. He is presently in Grade GS-12, and is a SA in Training and Inspection Division.

JMM:hmm

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Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

51 MAR 24 1961 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, PRESIDENT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
PRESIDENT-ELECT
BOX 466
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

OSMER C. FITTS, CHAIRMAN
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
16 HIGH STREET
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

GLENN M. COULTER, TREASURER
FORD BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

JOSEPH D. CALHOUN, SECRETARY
218 W. FRONT STREET
MEDIA, PENNSYLVANIA

JOHN D. RANDALL
LAST RETIRING PRESIDENT
10 FIRST AVENUE EAST
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

TAPPAN GREGORY, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL
105 S. LA SALLE
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1960-61

AMERICAN BAR CENTER
1155 EAST 60TH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

March 8, 1961

DAVID A. NICHOLS
DEPOSITORS TRUST BUILDING
CAMDEN, MAINE

CHARLES W. PETTENGILL
SMITH BUILDING
GREENWICH, CONN.

ROBERT K. BELL
801 ASBURY AVENUE
OCEAN CITY, NEW JERSEY

EGBERT L. HAYWOOD
111 CORCORAN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

E. DIXIE BEGGS
BRENT ANNEX, BOX 1351
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

EDWARD W. KUHN
BOX 123
MEMPHIS 1, TENNESSEE

BENJAMIN WHAM
231 S. LASALLE STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

DONALD D. HARRIES
ALWORTH BUILDING
DULUTH 2, MINNESOTA

WALTER E. CRAIG
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

EDWARD E. MURANE
WYOMING BANK BUILDING
CASPER, WYOMING

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your excellent book "Masters of Deceit" is greatly appreciated. I had read reviews of the book but not the work itself and am happy to have it available to me. It has a special value that I prize greatly by reason of your personal autograph.

Mr. Lynn Edwards and [redacted] have both tendered valuable assistance to our special bar committee concerned with the program of education in secondary schools and colleges on the dangers and evils of communism as contrasted with our democratic freedoms.

Again thanking you for your thoughtfulness and with best wishes for the continuance of your excellent work, I am

Yours sincerely,

E. Dixie Beggs.
E. Dixie Beggs

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [initials]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

EDB:ne

REC-87

EX-104

MAR 21 1961

94-1-369-1500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3-15-61

FROM: SAC, Newark (80-606)

SUBJECT: SYLVESTER C. SMITH, JR.

On 3-14-61, I personally called on Mr. Smith and congratulated him on his nomination to the office of the President-Elect of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Smith speaks most highly of the Bureau and its personnel. He is acquainted with Mr. Hoover and a number of other Bureau officials.

Foregoing for information.

REC-22

31-1-269-1501

MAR 22 1961

2 - Bureau
1 - Newark
RWB:hf
(3)

51 MAR 27 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

FROM : H. L. Edwards

DATE: 3/10/61

Dolson _____
 Edison _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: FAMILY LAW SECTION
 COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE LAW AND PROCEDURE
 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

As you are aware, SA [redacted] and I are members of the Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure of the Family Law Section. We maintain close liaison with this Committee inasmuch as all American Bar Association matters dealing with juvenile delinquency (youthful criminality) are handled by this Committee.

On March 8, 1961, [redacted] came to the Bureau for a conference with me concerning her plans for the Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure, of which she is the Chairman. [redacted] advised that she has been considering the formation of a subcommittee to make a study of juvenile arrests and the subsequent disposition of these juveniles following such arrests.

[redacted] stated that this could only be done by sampling certain cities in an effort to follow through on the actual dispositions of their juvenile arrests.

[redacted] stated that she has been considering Judge Florence Kelley of New York City for the Chairmanship of this subcommittee and in the event she is unable to get Judge Kelley, she was considering Judge Singer for this Chairmanship. [redacted] requested that I serve on this committee and that she would advise me as soon as possible as to the identity of the Chairman and other members of this committee.

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory reflects that Florence M. Kelley was born 1912 and admitted to the Bar in 1938. She attended Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and received her AB degree and obtained her law degree from Yale. She is presently the Presiding Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations for New York City.

TDW:mgj
 (2)

REC- 90

1502
 25 MAR 28 1961

62 MAR 31 1961

3/15/61 b6
 Montauk 1250 3/15/61 b6

Memo for Mr. Malone
re: Family Law Section, ABA

BORN 1912

Bureau files reflect there was an article published on February 3, 1960, in the Washington Daily News, authored by Inez Robb, pertaining to Judge Florence M. Kelley, who was stated to be the first woman to hold the position of Presiding Justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City.^{N.Y.} The article stated that she had formerly held the post of Attorney ^{Head} in Charge of the New York Legal Aid Society. The article pointed out that Judge Kelley believed that some of the causative factors in the juvenile delinquency picture was loose home ties and that the present juvenile delinquency picture is a reflection of the violence of the times in which we live. (62-26255-35-A).

A Florence Kelley, address 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, in care of Simpson, Thacker and Bullitt, was listed as a member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1949. Unable to make identification from files if this is same Florence Kelley. (100-7321-481 page 101)

In 1948, Florence Kelley acted as Prosecuting Attorney in a mock trial sponsored by the National Association of Consumers (NAC), protesting high living costs. The NAC is a paper organization and informants advised that various officers of the NAC have been associated with known Communist Party front groups and were in contact with known Communist Party members. Florence Kelley was not listed as an officer of the NAC. (100-348894-5)

Who's Who In American Women listed Judge Sylvia Jaffin Singer as being born October 10, 1909, and receiving her BA degree from Barnard College in 1930. Mrs. Singer received her LL.B. degree from Columbia University in 1945. She is listed as Judge of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City.^{N.Y.} She is married to Dr. Morton Singer and served as Assistant District Attorney, New York County, 1945 to 1955.

Bureau files reflect that Sylvia J. Singer wrote a letter to the Bureau July 16, 1946, inquiring about various jurisdictions of the juvenile courts to impose the death penalty. By letter dated July 19, 1946, the Director forwarded to Mrs. Singer the pamphlet captioned "Juvenile Court Laws in the United States." (62-26255-35-763) No other pertinent information concerning Mrs. Singer is contained in Bureau files.

My relations with [redacted] have been most cordial and she consults me on most of the matters of interest to the Committee on Juvenile Law and Procedure. This subcommittee on which I have been asked to serve will be primarily a research group and will make a study in the area where the Bureau itself has realized that statistics are inadequate. The only available

b6
b7C

Memo for Mr. Malone
re: Family Law Section

statistics on this particular subject being a 10% sampling by Health, Education and Welfare. To date the "Bleeding Hearts" have been hiding behind the fact that disposition statistics showing the picture on juveniles after arrest, have not been completely available. As you know, the Bureau's Uniform Crime Reporting figures on arrests have been the only complete set of statistical data. The work of this subcommittee should prove beneficial to the Bureau and I believe that it is essential to have a Bureau representative in a position where he will keep alert to and conceivably have a voice in the manner in which this subcommittee will operate.

It would appear that there would be no possibility of potential embarrassment to the Bureau from having a representative on this subcommittee.

RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be given for Inspector H. L. Edwards to accept appointment to the above-mentioned subcommittee.

EPE

D 3/16

JHM,

PLW

Edwards should
work closely
with Deloach
on such matters

b6
b7C

3/16 L.

Yes.
X.

My Edwards advised that
he would be available
to serve on subcommittee

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-20-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION
IN "STUDENT LAWYER JOURNAL"

Tolson
 Persons
 [initials]
 Callahan
 Conrad
 [initials]
 Evans
 Malone
 Rosen
 Tavel
 Trotter
 W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

Attached is the third article entitled "FBI Laboratory" for publication in the "Student Lawyer Journal." You will recall that at the request of [redacted] Director of Activities, American Bar Association, the Director agreed to prepare a series of articles for captioned publication. The first two articles dealt with "Jurisdictional Scope of the FBI" and "Administration and Organization of the FBI."

The deadline for the attached article is 4-1-61, and the article has been postdated 3-23-61,* to allow sufficient time for its approval and transmittal to [redacted] b6. The final article in this series will be on the FBI Identification Division b7C and is to be available sometime during July, 1961.

It is noted that [redacted] is interested in using appropriate illustrations in connection with these articles and, accordingly, photographs depicting the activities of the Laboratory are being forwarded with the attached article.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached article be approved and forwarded to [redacted] as an enclosure to the attached letter by the Director, dated 3-27-61.

Enclosures sent 3-27-61
 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
 1 - Inspector H. L. Edwards - Enclosures
 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures

BS:kmd

(7)

DeLoach
 memo 3/28/61
 M.J.Gandy

57 MAR 31 1961

REC-9 18 MAR 30 1961

The article is

dated 3-23-61 &
 the letter of trans-
 mittal 3-27-61
 why?

CRIME RESEARCH

*Date subsequently changed and went out under date of 3/27/61.

March 27, 1961

[REDACTED]
Director of Activities
American Bar Association
1155 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

b6
b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

It is a pleasure to enclose my manuscript entitled "FBI Laboratory" for publication in the June, 1961, issue of "Student Lawyer Journal." Also enclosed are photographs depicting the work of the Laboratory which I thought you might like to use in illustrating the article.

The fourth article, dealing with the FBI Identification Division, will be forwarded to you by July 14, 1961. I am indeed glad to be of assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (14)

Official photos FBI 5-95, 5-98, 5-106, 5-107, 5-112, 5-115, 5-119, 5-123, 5-136, 5-142 5-143, 5-147, and Weinberger Kidnaping Case photo.
141

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo captioned "American Bar Association Series of Articles for Publication in "Student Lawyer Journal," dated 3-20-61.

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Parsons _____
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APPROVED
Director of Public Information
Department of Justice
3-21-61

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March 27, 1961

FBI LABORATORY

by

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

The story of the FBI Laboratory--its humble beginning and subsequent development into the finest scientific crime detection laboratory in the world--is one of the most notable chapters in the history of American law enforcement.

The value of science as a potent weapon of law enforcement is proved many times each day in the scientific crime laboratory. There, the heelprint, the toolmark, the altered document, the microscopic chip of paint provide the essential bit of evidence linking the criminal to his crime or removing the frightening pall of suspicion from an innocent person.

Prior to the decade of the 1930's, little use was made of science in the field of law enforcement. Scientific techniques and their application to the examination of physical evidence were outside the realm

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Malone _____ 1 - Mr. Edwards
Tavel _____ 1 - Miss Gandy
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
gram _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: This is an enclosure to Jones to DeLoach Memo of 3-17-61 captioned "American Bar Association, Series of Articles for Publication in "Student Law Journal" BS:kmd

Approved by
Director of Public Information
Department of Justice

ES:par (8) b7

ENCLOSURE

1504

of most police agencies. Law enforcement did not recognize the value of science in assisting in daily investigative problems.

The role of the scientist in the battle against crime was viewed with some apprehension by die-hard adherents to the established methods of the "old sleuth." We in the FBI, however, were concerned primarily with the need for preserving physical evidence and presenting expert, irrefutable court testimony concerning it. On this basis, the FBI proceeded with plans to establish its own facility for scientific crime examinations.

FBI Laboratory Established

The FBI Laboratory was established in 1932 with one scientist, one microscope and a handful of instruments. Thus began a scientific enterprise which was to revolutionize the field of law enforcement.

Today, the Laboratory's staff is composed of many highly trained experts, technicians and other skilled personnel in the field of scientific crime detection. The latest technological equipment is available for performing various types of examinations. These examinations are conducted far from the scene of the crime by experts dedicated to the principle of reporting facts, regardless of whether they may clear or convict a suspect.

The vast majority of the Laboratory's work is performed in Washington, D. C. When the exigencies of the situation require, however,

FBI Laboratory experts are sent directly to the scenes of heinous crimes to supervise the gathering and preservation of evidence. Such was the case in July of 1956.

Weinberger Kidnapping Case

The identification of handwriting has literally prevented criminals from getting away with murder. When one-month-old Peter Weinberger was kidnaped from his carriage in the backyard of his parents' home on Long Island, New York, on July 4, 1956, a ransom note was left at the scene. Six days later, another ransom note was received by the parents. The handwriting on these two notes constituted the principal tangible evidence in the case and proved to be the means by which the kidnaper was eventually identified and brought to justice.

Document examiners from the FBI Laboratory were sent to New York to supervise the searching of various public records by a group of specially trained FBI Agents for any similarities to the handwriting on the ransom notes. During the next six weeks, this squad of Agents examined the handwriting on nearly two million records.

Finally, while searching Federal parole and probation records in Brooklyn on August 22, 1956, one of the Agents noted handwriting similarities between the ransom notes and the probation reports of Angelo John LaMarca. An FBI Laboratory document examiner identified the

handwriting on the ransom notes as that of LaMarca.

This handwriting expert testified at the trial in state court. LaMarca was prosecuted by New York authorities for kidnaping and murder since no evidence was developed that he had transported the Weinberger infant across a state line in violation of the Federal Kidnapping Statute. LaMarca was convicted, sentenced to death, and executed in Sing Sing Prison on the night of August 7, 1958.

This tragic case illustrates the value of scientific aids to criminal investigations. It further depicts the perseverance and diligence which are often necessary to effect the solution of a crime. In this instance, nearly two million public records containing handwriting specimens were patiently examined before the identity of the kidnap-murderer became known!

Services Provided by the Laboratory

Although the FBI cannot participate in the active investigation of violations of state and local laws, it does offer every assistance which is consistent with its prescribed responsibilities.

As a cost-free cooperative service, the FBI Laboratory performs examinations of evidence in criminal cases for municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The scientific experts of the Laboratory are available to testify as to their examinations in Federal, state and local courts. There are no charges for any of the services, including travel and testimony of these expert witnesses.

During fiscal year 1960, the FBI Laboratory conducted a total of 210,745 scientific examinations, an all-time high. These examinations involved 166,385 individual specimens which were submitted in connection with 37,934 requests for Laboratory assistance. (1960 Annual Report)

Scientific Advancement

The application of scientific principles to everyday cases has been the cornerstone of the Laboratory's success. In order to meet the challenges of twentieth century crime detection, the FBI Laboratory has assembled an extensive collection of scientific equipment. Although much of this equipment is available commercially, some of it had to be designed and constructed by Laboratory personnel in order to meet specific requirements in law enforcement work.

It has also been necessary to conduct considerable research on a broader basis. For example, hospitals have been able to classify fresh blood for many years, but there was no satisfactory way to classify dried blood, particularly in small quantities. Likewise, scientists have known for a long time the kind of soil best suited for growing corn or cotton, but little thought had been given to the problem of matching small quantities of soil on the shoes of a suspect with that found at the scene of a crime.

There were also vast problems involving the study of inks, human hairs, and the restoration of obliterated numbers on metals; the

identification of minute quantities of metals, glass, paints, dyes, and medicines; the application of ultraviolet, infrared, and X rays; and the design and construction of long-distance radio circuits and other electronic equipment. Great progress was made in these fields by the FBI Laboratory. But science cannot stand still. New problems arise which challenge the scientist to even greater scientific advancement in the future.

Organization of FBI Laboratory

The work in the Laboratory is highly specialized, and each expert limits his activities to a particular field. For this reason, the Laboratory is divided into sections and units.

The Document Section handles examinations of handwriting, hand printing, typewriting and forgeries. This Section also makes examinations of fraudulent checks, paper, inks, obliterated writing, charred paper, shoe prints, tire treads and related matters.

The Physics and Chemistry Section is composed of several units which handle a variety of highly specialized types of examinations, such as toxicology, firearms, toolmarks, hairs and fibers, blood, metallurgy, petrography, number restoration, glass fractures, spectrography and numerous related matters.

The Electronics Section consists of units which design and develop new electronic equipment for use in the field, set up and maintain

a network of radio stations for use in the event of an emergency, and serve in a consulting capacity in a large number of other matters relating to electrical equipment and radio communications.

The Cryptanalysis-Translation Section is primarily responsible for examining cipher messages and translating documents encountered during the course of FBI investigations or referred to the FBI by local law enforcement agencies.

Perhaps the best way to get a graphic picture of the functions and activities of the FBI Laboratory is to briefly note some of the interesting cases in which the Laboratory has participated.

Fraudulent Checks

Fraudulent check passers bilk American businessmen of a reported \$500 million a year, or a staggering \$1,000 a minute. During the 1960 fiscal year, law enforcement agencies across the Nation submitted 33,516 fraudulent checks--with face values totaling \$5,415,708--for examination by the Laboratory. On the basis of handwriting comparisons, FBI experts identified the offenders responsible for passing many of these checks. (November, 1960, LEB)

These represent but a fraction of the spurious checks passed, of course, since many merchants accept their loss without reporting it to appropriate law enforcement authorities and many others accept restitution

rather than insist upon prosecution of the wrongdoers. They forget that the greatest deterrent to crime is to insure that it does not pay.

To assist in examining and identifying certain types of evidence which are received in large quantities each year, the Laboratory has devised special reference files. The National Fraudulent Check File, for example, contains specimens of the work of bad check artists. The Typewriter Standards File contains samples of type used by various American and many foreign typewriter manufacturers. The Checkwriter Standards File contains impressions from the various makes and models of checkwriters produced by American manufacturers.

John Renard, * a dapper 54-year-old Frenchman and world traveler, on various occasions posed as a bartender, dentist, and practitioner of other professions while plying his trade of passing bad checks. His practice was to open an account with a small deposit at a bank. Then, a few days later, he would visit the bank again--this time to purchase traveler's checks. In payment for these checks, he would tender a large check, sometimes for \$1,000, drawn on a bank in a distant state. The last time he tried this his clever scheme "backfired," resulting in his arrest when a telephone call to the distant state disclosed he had no account at the bank.

* Fictitious

On August 12, 1960, an FBI Laboratory expert testified in United States District Court, San Diego, California, that several of the interstate checks were written by Renard. Testimony further disclosed that the typewriting on these checks was prepared on Renard's typewriter, and the checkwriter impressions were made on a checkwriter to which Renard had access. Renard was found guilty and sentenced to serve ten years on each of three counts, the sentences to run consecutively.

(Bufile 87-48875; I. I. L. Draft 1020)
Hand Printing

One "ghost writer," for a fee of approximately \$100 each, agreed to take Civil Service examinations for at least eight different persons. The FBI Laboratory established that the hand printing on the examination papers of the eight individuals was done by the "ghost," and an expert testified to this in Federal Court in New York City in September, 1960. The suspect was found guilty and sentenced to serve one year and a day.

(Bufile 95-83212)

Hair and Soil

On a cold December night in 1958, a Greenville, North Carolina, man went to the home of his ex-wife's sister, shot and wounded a dinner guest and forced his ex-wife to accompany him. Several hours later the woman's battered body was found with a kerchief knotted around her neck lying on a sheet of ice on a tributary of the Tar River. The suspected man was seen by the police as he was leaving the river area, and, after a wild chase during which he wrecked his car, he was arrested.

FBI Laboratory examinations revealed that soil from the suspect's left shoe matched the soil specimen taken from the river bank near the body and that red-brown dyed Caucasian head hairs found in the left pocket of his trousers and on his right shoe matched the victim's head hairs.

The trial was held in Greenville, North Carolina, on August 24, 1959, at which the laboratory examiners testified to the above findings. Before the case went to the jury, the suspect pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment plus ten years. (I. I. L. #712)

Heel Plate

During the early morning hours of September 22, 1959, an unknown individual forced open a window and burglarized a grocery store at South Paris, Maine. A search of the crime scene revealed a heel plate, apparently lost from the burglar's shoe. Later the same day, Leon L. Moore* was arrested by the local sheriff for a series of motor vehicle violations. One of his shoes had a heel plate, but the other did not. The shoes and heel plate found at the crime scene were sent to the FBI Laboratory.

Examination in the Laboratory disclosed that the heel plate found at the scene of the burglary was originally attached to the heel of Moore's right shoe. The local sheriff subsequently advised that Moore pleaded

* Fictitious

guilty solely on the basis of the information contained in the Laboratory report. He was sentenced to the Maine State Reformatory for Men for an indeterminate term. (I. I. L. #727)

Paint Chips

On February 27, 1960, a woman was struck and killed instantly by a hit-and-run driver at Laurel, Mississippi. The Laurel Police Department sent the clothing of the victim to the FBI Laboratory in the hope of determining from any paint chips found in the clothing the make and year of the automobile which struck her.

A Laboratory examination of the blue-green paint chips taken from the woman's clothing and comparison with the National Automotive Paint File--which contains paint specimens representative of the original finishes put on automobiles at the time of their manufacture--revealed the chips were most similar to "Sea Sprite Green" used as an original finish on 1955 Ford automobiles.

Further investigation by local authorities disclosed that a local body shop had put a new hood and headlight visor on a 1955 Ford sedan. Questioned on March 7, 1960, the owner of this car admitted hitting the victim and was charged with manslaughter.

The Laurel Police Department and the Sheriff's Office credited the FBI Laboratory with bringing about the solution of this case by determining that paint fragments found on the victim's clothing were from a 1955 Ford.

Blood, Hairs and Fibers

On January 20, 1960, the body of a 17-year-old girl was found in a debris-littered ravine near the Tennessee River in Knoxville. The victim had been sexually assaulted and beaten to death.

Police investigation disclosed that on January 16, 1960, she had been picked up at a dance hall by the suspect and that he was the last person known to have been seen with her before her death. During the search for the suspect, it was learned that he had left town by bus on the evening of January 18, 1960, and FBI assistance was requested in locating him under the Fugitive Felon Act.* Through investigation by Knoxville Police and the FBI, the suspect was apprehended in Los Angeles on January 22, 1960.

* Fugitive Felon Act - Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 1073. The FBI conducts investigations to locate persons who have fled across state lines to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, arson when punishable as a felony and attempts to commit any of these offenses. The Act also prohibits interstate flight to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding involving the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary. In addition to the above, the Civil Rights Act of 1960 contains a provision authorizing the FBI to locate any person who flees across state lines to avoid prosecution, custody or confinement for willful attempts or actual damage to specified types of facilities by fire or explosion.

A pair of black trousers obtained from the suspect's luggage was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, along with the victim's clothing and a white sweater that the suspect had sent to the cleaners. Examinations disclosed that the victim belonged to blood group "AB" and that a bloodstain of the same group was found on the floor mat in the suspect's car. Seminal stains were present on the suspect's trousers and on the victim's skirt and underwear.

Numerous red woolen fibers were removed from the black trousers and white sweater that matched fibers composing the victim's sweater. Several head hairs that matched known hair samples from the victim's head and which had been forcibly removed from the scalp were found on the black trousers. (Bufile 88-16836)

The Laboratory experts who made these examinations testified to their findings at the suspect's trial in Knoxville, Tennessee, on April 8, 1960. The trial resulted in the jury's verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and a 99-year prison sentence.

In another case, a Maryland State Game Warden received information last December that an individual was observed killing a deer and loading it onto his pickup truck several days after the legal hunting season had ended. The warden questioned the suspect who advised that the only deer he killed was during the legal season. The warden requested and received permission to examine the suspect's truck.

The bed of the truck was covered with snow. On top of the snow the warden found bloodstains and several hairs which he collected and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. In the Laboratory it was determined that the blood and hairs originated from a member of the deer family.

The legal deer season in Maryland ended on December 10, 1960, and the first snowfall of the winter occurred on December 11. The fact that the evidence was found on top of the snow proved that the defendant's statement was false. The court found the defendant guilty as charged and fined him \$100 and costs. (95-93712)

Services For Other Federal Agencies

In addition to the assistance rendered in connection with criminal investigations, the Laboratory also provides a wide variety of services to other Federal agencies in civil and intelligence matters. Among the more unusual items received by the Laboratory during fiscal year 1960 was a lock of hair reputed to have come from the head of Abraham Lincoln. The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, which submitted these hairs, requested that FBI scientists attempt to establish their authenticity. Comparison of the questioned hairs with known head hairs of President Lincoln disclosed they matched microscopically in morphological characteristics and that they probably were, in fact, the head hairs of the former Chief Executive. (1960 Annual Report)

Exoneration by Laboratory Examination

Nothing is more repugnant to the average American's innate sense of justice and fair play than the idea that an individual can be convicted and imprisoned for a crime which he did not commit. Yet we read from time to time accounts of such instances of justice gone astray. Laboratory examinations play a vital role in exonerating the innocent and preventing such miscarriages of justice, as illustrated in the following cases.

On October 15, 1931, a woman's body was found lying on the bathroom floor of the home she had shared with her husband and daughter. There was a bullet hole in her head, a gun on her chest, and a short note indicating suicide.

Because of the peculiar position of the gun, the matter was looked into further. A former domestic in the home said that the husband had asked her to copy his wife's handwriting in the wording of the note and had told her he would marry her if anything should happen to his wife. On the strength of the testimony, the husband was sentenced to a life term in prison for the "murder" of his wife.

As a result of continued efforts on his behalf, the note and known specimens of the dead woman's handwriting were sent some years later to the FBI Laboratory where it was found that she, not the domestic, had written the note. On December 23, 1940, the husband walked out of prison a free man. (March 1959, LEB)

In another instance, two merchants were positive in their identification of an arrested man as the one who had passed certain bad checks. The police, however, wanted to be doubly sure. They sent the checks together with samples of the prisoner's handwriting to the FBI Laboratory. There, scientific examination showed that the suspect had not, in fact, written the endorsements on the checks. On the contrary, from handwriting already on file, the Laboratory was able to furnish the police with the name of the man who had actually written the endorsements.

This man, when questioned, admitted endorsing and passing the checks.

Charges against the innocent man were, of course, dismissed. (March, 1959, LEB)

Shortly before Thanksgiving of 1959, a defamatory anonymous letter was submitted to the Laboratory by authorities in a Southern community. Accompanying this letter were samples of the handwriting of a woman who had been arrested as the author of the scurrilous communication. FBI document experts quickly determined that the arrested woman was innocent of the charges, and based upon their findings she was released from custody. (1960 Annual Rep.)

FBI Laboratory's Role In the Future

Since its inception, the expansion and development of the FBI Laboratory have steadily kept pace with the rapid progress of law enforcement--the profession it serves. In the years to come, we can look hopefully for continuing advances in the application of science to the problems of detecting and apprehending the lawbreaker.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *De*

DATE: 3/28/61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: **AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION
IN "STUDENT LAWYER JOURNAL"**

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

By memorandum to you dated 3/20/61 there was transmitted a letter to [redacted] Director of Activities, American Bar Association, enclosing the third of a series of articles on the FBI for use in captioned publication. This cover memorandum reflected that the article was postdated 3/23/61 to allow time for approval here at the Seat of Government and transmittal to [redacted] and in the cover memorandum, it was recommended that the attached letter dated 3/27/61 be sent to [redacted]. The Director inquired concerning the date of 3/23/61 in regard to the article and the date of 3/27/61 in connection with the letter of transmittal.

b6
b7C

In accordance with established procedures to allow time for Seat of Government officials to review articles and statements, this outgoing letter and statement were sent through on 3/21/61 and the two items were originally postdated 3/23/61. Subsequently, during review of the article, it was necessary to change the outgoing date on both the letter and article to 3/27/61. Actually the letter to [redacted] and the enclosed article each went under the date of 3/27/61, as reflected in the attached yellow copies. The cover memorandum has appropriately been noted to show the changed date of the article from 3/23/61 to the date of 3/27/61 under which it went out.

RECOMMENDATION:

Releas For information.

Enclosure

EMC

REC-9

3/28/61 8:20 AM

MAJ/paw
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CRIME LAB MARCH

F B I

Date: 3-23-61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)
 SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is one proof copy of the article entitled "The Administration and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by J. Edgar Hoover, Director", which is to appear in "The Student Lawyer", April, 1961 issue.

Arrangements have been made to obtain copies of the magazine and will be forwarded to the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
 1 - Chicago

DFB:oc
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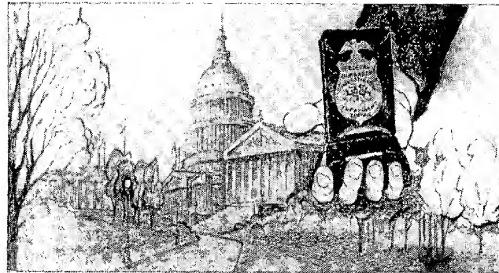
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
 G.G. - REC-14
 60
 57 APR 1 1961
 Approved: *J.W.H.* Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

57 APR 1

Approved: *J.W.H.* Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

94-1369 - 1506

ENCLOSURE



The

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DURING THE EARLY HOURS of December 6, 1959, a 45-year-old woman was brutally murdered in the roadside tavern she operated near Plantersville, Alabama. She had been shot through the chest and her face was crushed, apparently from a vicious clubbing. Her late-model automobile was missing.

State and county investigators developed as a suspect a former suitor of the victim who had disappeared from his home on the night of the slaying and was observed driving the victim's car. Additional evidence linked the suspect to the scene of the crime, and a state warrant was issued charging him with murder and robbery.

Alabama authorities requested the FBI's assistance in locating the suspect under the Fugitive Felon Act when it was established that he had fled from the state. Accordingly, on December 9, 1959, a Federal warrant was issued charging the suspect with unlawful flight from the State of Alabama to avoid prosecution for the crimes of murder and robbery.

FBI Agents in Mobile, Alabama, immediately dispatched leads by teletype to various FBI Field Offices in an effort to locate the suspect and effect his apprehension. One such lead was sent to the Chicago Office of the FBI when information was developed indicating the suspect had lived in Chicago at one time.

The following day, December 10, 1959, FBI Agents apprehended the suspect in Chicago while he was still in possession of the victim's car. His arrest was effected approximately 40 minutes after his arrival in the city, and Alabama authorities were advised of his apprehension on the same date.

In another case, California authorities requested FBI assistance in locating an individual who was wanted for the murder of a wealthy lawyer in San Pedro, California.

Information received by the police indicated that the suspect had gone East by plane and that his parents resided in Massachusetts.

The crime occurred on a Tuesday, and the Federal warrant was issued the following day. On Thursday, two days after the murder, FBI Agents in Massachusetts, acting on a teletype from the Los Angeles FBI Office, determined that the fugitive had arrived in New York the previous night and was believed to be visiting a cousin in that city.

This information was relayed by telephone to the FBI Office in New York, where Agents immediately checked the cousin's residence, but found no one there. Information was developed that the automobile belonging to the suspect's cousin was registered to another New York address, which turned out to be the home of the suspect's aunt. The suspect was apprehended on the same day, Thursday, by Special Agents of the FBI in the vicinity of his aunt's residence. He was taking his aunt's dog for a walk in the neighborhood at the time of his arrest.

These two cases illustrate clearly the necessity for mobility, precision and cooperation in effective law enforcement work. These elements are essential in the operation of the FBI since our investigative jurisdiction is far-flung, extending throughout the United States and its territorial possessions.

How is the operation of the FBI administered to enable this Bureau to discharge its vital responsibilities in an effective manner?

Selection of personnel is a primary key to effective operation in any organization. We feel that our personnel do not work for the FBI, but rather, that they *are* the FBI. Our recruitment and selection program is designed to enlist employees of fine quality—men and women who

have a capacity for growth, who are interested in what they can do for the FBI, rather than what the organization can do for them.

An applicant for the position of Special Agent in the FBI in particular must meet rigid physical and educational requirements. He must have a sincere interest in a career of service, and his private life must withstand the closest scrutiny.

Special Agent applicants must be male citizens of the United States who have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-first birthday on the date the application is filed. They must be willing to serve in any part of the United States or its territorial possessions in which their services are required.

Applicants must be graduates from state-accredited resident law schools, or graduates from four-year resident accounting schools with at least three years of practical accounting and/or auditing experience.

It is noted that graduates of law or accounting schools not requiring at least a resident junior college degree, or its equivalent of resident college work, as an admission prerequisite must have received at least a degree from a resident junior college, or its equivalent in resident college work, to be eligible for the Special Agent position. A resident college is one requiring personal attendance.

Physical requirements include minimum height of five feet seven inches without shoes; weight that is proportionate to the applicant's height and build as certified by a Government physician; and uncorrected vision of not less than 20/40 (Snellen) in one eye and at least 20/50 (Snellen) in the weaker eye without glasses and at least 20/20 (Snellen) in each eye corrected. No applicant can be considered who is found to be color blind, and he must be able to hear ordinary conversation at least 15 feet with each ear.

Each applicant must be capable of strenuous physical exertion and must have no defects which would interfere with his use of firearms or his participation in raids, arrests or other dangerous assignments. To insure that these high standards are met, each appointee is given a thorough, rigid physical examination at a designated examining facility, and the standard is comparable to that of applicants for midshipman appointment to the United States Naval Academy.

The entrance salary for Special Agents is \$6,995 per annum. In addition, upon completion of the 13 weeks' training program and assignment to a Field Office, Special Agents are entitled to premium pay as compensation for the irregular, unscheduled overtime duty which is characteristic of the Special Agent's investigative work. Premium pay amounts to \$977 per year, and overtime, to be subject to compensation, must average at least six hours per week beyond the basic 40-hour work week. Thus, in less than four months after entering on duty, the salary of an Agent who qualifies for premium overtime pay is \$7,960 per annum.

Prior to receiving an appointment, an applicant who possesses the necessary basic qualifications is afforded a written examination covering subjects of a practical nature designed to test his knowledge of law, ability to analyze a set of facts, and ability to outline a proper plan of pro-

cedure. An applicant must possess the ability to express himself adequately, both orally and in writing. Other factors considered include the ability to conduct investigations and the possession of satisfactory personal qualities such as ease of approach, the proper standard of personality, poise, speech, tact, judgment and resourcefulness.

A thorough investigation of the character and background of all applicants is conducted before appointment is made and only the best qualified men are accepted. Following his appointment, a man must complete a 13-week course of specialized training at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and at the FBI Academy and Firearms Ranges on the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia.

Education of a Special Agent

Training is vital if investigative operations are to be effective. Newly appointed Special Agents receive instruction in all phases of the FBI's operations from administrative procedures and personnel policies to scientific aids and investigative techniques. The curriculum includes classes in firearms, defensive tactics, searches and seizures, arrests and raids, interviews with suspects and witnesses, surveillances, fingerprint identification, crime scene searches, and the collection and preservation of evidence.

Particular emphasis is placed upon the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and the Federal statutes governing violations within the FBI's jurisdiction. Each Special Agent is taught that fairness, thoroughness and impartiality must characterize his efforts at all times in the performance of official duties.

Individual rights under the Fourth Amendment are stressed in connection with obtaining evidence in civil and criminal investigations, and a Special Agent learns that he must not apprehend a suspect or physically take possession of the fruits and instrumentalities of a crime when such action would be a violation of the individual's right. Particular attention is given to the rights of individuals regarding due process of law under the Fifth Amendment, and an Agent knows that an arrested person must be taken before the nearest available arraigning officer without unreasonable delay. In addition, Agents are constantly kept abreast of current court decisions which may affect the rules of arrest, search and seizure.

The FBI's training activities are a continuing function. Periodic instruction is given in all FBI Field Offices to apprise Agent personnel of changes in the FBI's jurisdiction, equipment and techniques. In addition, experienced Special Agents are recalled to FBI Headquarters at regular intervals throughout their service for 12-day refresher courses.

Upon completion of the training period, a Special Agent is assigned to one of the 55 Field Offices of the FBI located in major cities throughout the United States, including Anchorage, Alaska, and Honolulu, Hawaii, as well as San Juan, Puerto Rico. These offices are the center of FBI investigative activities and have personnel on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

In the interest of economy and to facilitate the immediate handling of matters within its jurisdiction, the FBI also

maintains Resident Agencies in approximately 500 other cities and towns throughout the nation. Each Resident Agency is under the immediate supervision of a Field Office. Each Field Office is under the direct supervision of a Special Agent in Charge. In addition to FBI Agents, each Field Office is staffed with clerical and stenographic personnel. The FBI is not a large, unwieldy organization. There are less than 14,000 employees in the entire FBI, of whom approximately 6,000 are Special Agents.

The investigative activities of our various Field Offices are supervised and coordinated at FBI Headquarters, located in the United States Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C. This nerve center of FBI operations is composed of the following eight Divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director: Identification, Training and Inspection, Administrative, Files and Communications, Domestic Intelligence, Investigative, Laboratory, and Crime Records.

Time is a vital element in the fight against the criminal and the subversive, and often speed is of the essence. The elaborate and modern communications system available to the FBI enables us to synchronize our operations in all 50 states and Puerto Rico, thus nullifying the time advantage which the lawless hope to have. A teletype network provides constant twenty-four hour contact between FBI Headquarters and all Field Offices except those in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. In addition, the FBI has a radio network, independent of commercial facilities, which can instantly bring into action the investigative resources in any of our 55 Field Offices. Much of our radio and cable traffic relates to highly confidential matters and these messages are transmitted in code.

Discipline is an important factor required of those engaged in the demanding work of law enforcement. Both the spirit and intelligence of Special Agent personnel make them amenable to the discipline required in the FBI. The patterns of discipline and standardization utilized in FBI operations have developed with the growth of the organization. Procedures, rules and regulations, and discipline are uniform throughout the entire FBI. This standardization has resulted in flexibility. An Agent can be transferred from office to office as the need requires without loss or detriment to the service. This flexibility enables a relatively small group of men to discharge investigative responsibilities in an immense area.

FBI Inspectors conduct periodic surveys and inspections of the 55 Field Offices, as well as the Divisions at FBI Headquarters, to assure maximum economy, peak efficiency and uniformity of operations throughout the FBI. These men study pending and closed cases in an effort to detect, wherever possible, methods of improving the investigative procedures and equipment being used. In addition, the Inspectors attempt to strengthen administrative procedures and to foresee potential weaknesses or special problems which may develop in any phase of the FBI's activities.

In addition to being an investigative agency, the FBI is also a service agency, designed to assist other law enforcement agencies—Federal, state and local—in the per-

formance of their duties through the use of the FBI's cooperative facilities. Two such facilities—the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division—will be covered in detail in subsequent articles.

As a cost-free cooperative service, the FBI also assists in training officers of municipal, county, state and Federal law enforcement agencies. These services are rendered through the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C., and by active participation in local and regional police schools.

The West Point of Law Enforcement

The FBI National Academy—"The West Point of Law Enforcement"—observed its Silver Anniversary in July, 1960. The curriculum of this advanced training school for selected career members of the law enforcement profession includes 12 weeks of intensive specialized instruction designed to qualify graduates as police administrators and instructors in their own departments. Nearly 4,000 police officials have been graduated from the FBI National Academy during the quarter century it has been in operation.

Today, training at the FBI National Academy is modeled after the curriculum of Special Agents of the FBI, with emphasis on local problems rather than Federal. Photography, surveillance techniques, unnatural causes of death, preparation of cases for trial, police records, organization and administration, homicide investigations, use of dogs in law enforcement, raids and roadblocks, traffic control, and police patrol are but a few of the subjects which are taught at the National Academy.

FBI National Academy graduates have distinguished themselves in countless instances. On one occasion, a group of police officers attempted to apprehend an elderly man who had gone berserk and shot and killed his landlady in a town in Virginia. It was dark when a graduate of the FBI National Academy led three fellow officers up the stairs of the rooming house with a flashlight. The suspect suddenly opened fire with a rifle from the top of the stairs. A bullet hit the flashlight exploding it into fragments which tore off a finger of the graduate. The suspect was shot and killed by the officers. Later, the graduate stated he owed his life to a technique which he had learned at the FBI National Academy. In going up the stairway he held the flashlight away from his body with his left hand while holding his revolver in the right. He felt that had he not held the light away from his body the suspect, who had aimed at the light, would have shot him in the body and probably have caused his death.

Perhaps the most significant feature about the FBI is the esprit de corps of its men and women. FBI personnel have an abundance of enthusiasm and a deep sense of loyalty. They want to be a part of good law enforcement and are willing to work to achieve it. They take pride in the FBI and have a high regard for the honor of the group they represent. Above all, they know that theirs is a public trust and that it is a privilege to serve in the Government of their country. •

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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